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G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

TO HAWTHORNE, ON HER MARRIAGE DAY.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

They brought him a chalice of wroughten gold,
And brimmed it with Southern wine,
Pressed by the dark-eyed Doric girls,
From the fruit of the Cyprian vine.
The delicate leaf of a snow-white rose
He dropped on its glowing breast;
It fluttered and swayed in the fragrant air,
Then sank to its ruby rest.
But the goblet's brim of wroughten gold
No drop did overflow,
So gently the Cyprian wine upbore
The rose leaf white as snow.

Thy heart, O friend, is full of love to-night—
All quivering with its over-weight of bliss;
Yet, mindful of the Past's evanished light,
I humbly, Hawthorne, dare implore thee this—
That as I lowly kneel before thy shrine,
And unto thee my grateful tribute bring,
Thou wilt not spurn from thee this heart of mine,
But kindly take the simple offering.
So shall my love lie lightly upon thine,
Like snow-white rose-leaf on the Cyprian wine.

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For the National Era.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

That night, I met Edward a moment in the hall. I think he had been looking for me, for he came forward hastily as soon as he saw me, and said—

"I thought you would be anxious about mother, Lina. The Doctor says the shock is much less severe than the former one—scarcely more than a deep fainting fit. She is already conscious, and able to speak intelligibly." He paused, and then added, hastily, "Don't let James's words trouble you, Lina; he is a lawyer, and sees only after the manner of his profession. Whether you can prove it or not, I believe, and so will Michal, that you are the heir, and shall act accordingly."

The next morning, Mr. Spencer returned from M——, and requested to see me a few moments, in the parlor.

His manner was friendly and kind. He referred to my singular position, said that he had seen Alice Ross, and felt convinced that, whatever the truth might be, I was guiltless of any intention to deceive; and that both Alice Ross and her master believed me to be Philip Cavendish's child. He wished, if I were willing, to know the history of that certificate—how it came into my possession, &c.

I told him, briefly—and of my uncle's intention of looking up the witnesses.

"Ha! that accounts for his projected Western tour, and his anxiety that I should go with him! Pity that he could not have lived to settle this business himself. The chances are that one, at least, of these witnesses may be alive; then, to find your place of birth—the subsequent fate of your mother—your grandfather's wanderings—um—um—it's a pity that young Sancroft is not on your side; he has just the talents for this—um—grandfather crazy. It will cost time and money. Let me give you an honest piece of advice. Compromise with them!"

"I thank you, sir, but I have nothing to compromise!"

"You still adhere to what you said yesterday morning!"

"I do—I ask nothing but the name!"

"You are either a very proud or a very foolish woman!" he said, smiling. "Here is a large property—enough to make you all comfortable, even rich—and each one refuses to take it, until it has been dragged through every cranny of the law, and decimated by a score of lawyers! Who shall say that lawyers stir up strife, after this!"

"You mistake—if such was their wish, and I might take my share as an acknowledged right, I would do so, sir. Miss Michal and Edward would do this—but Mrs. Ellis, while she refuses to touch a dollar that is not clearly hers, will require the very clearest proof of another's right to it, and"——

"Mr. Sancroft?" queried the lawyer.

"Will, in the end, insensibly convert them to his opinions—all but one!"

"The sister?"

"Yes."

"I wish she were at home, then, for it strikes me there is some truth in your character drawing. But, will you give me leave to propose such a compromise—not as coming from you," he added, quickly, seeing my gesture of dissent, "but as a suggestion of my own wisdom?"

"As you please, sir."

He succeeded, apparently. There was to be a compromise, but the terms could not be settled until Michal had been consulted.

In mean time, they conceded my right to bear my father's name, and wished me to remain in the family, as usual, for the present.

Mr. Spencer returned home, pleased with his diplomacy, leaving me to watch, day by day, the gradual fulfillment of my prophecy; to feel the subtile suspicions of James Sancroft infecting the atmosphere around me; to hear his mother's daily reference to the "necessary proof;" to know that Edward's faith in me, if not shaken, was sometimes troubled; to unroll my past life to James Sancroft's hard gaze, and to listen to his cool, cutting comments.

"Being observed,
When observation is not sympathy,
Is just being tortured."

But the consciousness of being *watched,* from lack of confidence, by those whose lips style you friend, is rack and thumb-screws to boot! I would not bear again the torture and humiliation of those six weeks, for the wealth of Crœsus!

One night, when I entered Mrs. Ellis's room, I found her looking over a letter, with a troubled face. Her face was easily troubled now-a-days.

Fearing bad news from Miss Michal, I ventured to ask. "No," she said, rather querulously. "I suppose you are impatient. It is natural, perhaps, for one so ambitious of wealth and independence."

I was weary, jaded by a hard day's work, in one of those moods when a kind word is of more value than rubies, and it was some seconds before I could gather courage to reply.

"Mrs. Ellis," I said, at length, "you wholly mistake the purport of my question, and the taunt conveyed in your words is wholly unmerited. If I have sometimes yearned for a freer life, if it has seemed hard that I should spend all my days in barely providing for the wants of the body, it has not been at the expense of duty or honesty. I am not ambitious of wealth, as the terms upon which I have remained here prove; and for this property, you may remember that, while asserting my right, I declined receiving a cent."

"Yes; it is very true; but possibly, knowing so well the generous, impulsive tempers of Edward and Michal, you felt quite safe in making such a display."

"Display!"

"The act of declining that to which one has not the slightest proof of legal claim can hardly be called anything else, whatever airs it may assume," she said, sternly.

I felt the force of her words, and for a few seconds was silent before the hateful image of myself which they presented; then, conscious of my own integrity of purpose, I said—

"It was not intended as such, at least; moreover, the proof was such as induced both your lawyer and your sons to propose this compromise."

"My son Edward, you mean. Neither his brother nor myself favored the proposal."

"Yet you preferred that they should work or beg, rather than accept the renunciation of my right!"

"Because I scorn to have my children touch that to which they have not a clearly-defined right."

"You think me mean, then!"

"I did not say that; but I think that, when a person in your circumstances makes such a claim as you have, and, what is still more singular, defers making it public until the person it most specially concerned, and whose slightest word could settle the matter beyond dispute, is dead, should, at least for the sake of her own character, make some attempt to prove it. Money is a sore temptation—it is well for those who can pass the ordeal scatheless."

"It is, indeed! and a sore curse, too, since it makes poverty synonymous with baseness!" I said, indignantly. "But it will not tempt me either to deny the truth, or hear a life made intolerable by degrading suspicions. Michal and Edward will do me justice—for the rest I do not care!"

She looked at me quietly a moment—then said—

"I think I have had occasion to observe to you once before, Miss Lathrop—I beg pardon, Miss Cavendish—that these high tragedy airs are unnecessary. The window is open in the hall—you will please shut it as you pass."

Thus I was dismissed—for the evening, as she thought—forever, I repeated to myself, as I ascended to my room.

"What! and leave James Sancroft to triumph?" said Pride.

"Better that, than to stay here, and endure the constant pricking of his suspicion; and I must go now," I said, as I heard Edward Ellis's voice in the hall. "I will have no words with him, least of all."

I had made up a small bundle—just a change of clothes—such as I could conveniently carry in my hand, and placed it by the side of Ollie's little trunk, when Miss Roe came up to retire. I took my place beside her as usual, and waited patiently until she was soundly asleep. Then I rose, dressed, and placing in my pocket the small residue of my last quarter's salary, my bundle, and the trunk, stole down stairs, and out into the silent spring night.

I paused a moment, and looked up to Miss Michal's room with a silent blessing—then, stood looking at the diverging roads, uncertain, as Hagar in the wilderness, which to take. A breath of wind shook the young leaves of the trees, and I distinguished, as I fancied, the low, breezy murmur of the pines, and I instantly struck across the fields towards them. The cottage, with its quaint gables, looked beautiful in the moonlight, and for a brief space I fancied myself its mistress—I paced its rooms, enjoyed its sunsets from the rich west window, trained its roses, plainted its flower-beds, but always *alone;* then, I placed Edward and Michal there—Edward with some fair, young wife, whose loving hands only left his arm to clasp the dimpled ones of the young children that frolicked among the roses, or paused at sunset among their sports, to listen, with hushed voices, and large, round eyes, to the solemn murmur of the pines. I saw refinement, graceful hospitality, happiness, in the place of isolation, and, with a farewell to dear old Alice, which she would never hear, I arose and went my way.

CHAPTER XX.

"Life hunts us blindfold, plucking at our hands,
Mocking us on, eluding us with jeers;
Breathless, we roll our darkened eyes for help,
With heathen laughter ringing in our ears."

Whither? This was the query upon which I pondered, as in the early light of that May morning I entered the solitary "Ladies' Room" in the Station House at H——, and, flinging my wearied frame upon a lounge, looked out upon the various tracks that diverged from that point. Anywhere beyond the reach of Edward and Michal's search. The parting words of old Hannah Smith recurred to me; of her they had scarcely heard me speak, and, late in the afternoon of that day, I stood in the streets of that town of spindles and looms, where she had had her home, inquiring for the house of her brother.

A rosy-cheeked lad, seated on a box, vigorously keeping time with his foot, as he whistled a popular negro melody, unpacked his lips long enough to answer my question. Tempted by my offer of a trifling remuneration, he agreed to pilot me to the house, and, again taking up his melody, we marched on a mile or more, until, pausing, and pointing to one of a row of not very neat-looking houses, in the vicinity of a large boot and shoe manufactory, broke off with a decided *staccato,* and a "There, that's the house," took his fee, and, commencing a new strain, went, clicking the money as an accompaniment, I suppose, down the street. I followed him a moment with envious eyes, then mounted the steps, and knocked. No one answered, but several little white-haired children left their play in a back alley, and stood staring at me. I tried again, but my effort not seeming sufficiently energetic for Young America, one of the bigger boys run up the steps, saying—

"Let me give a thump; I guess I'll raise 'em!"

He certainly did; for he had hardly time to skip back and hide his grinning face behind his companions, when the door was opened, and a young woman, of no very benignant aspect, thrust out her head, with—

"You little rascals"——

But, seeing me, she drew back, with a scarce less amiable—

"We don't want anything to-day—we live so near the stores, we never trade with pedlars."

I could not but smile, as I glanced down to Ollie's poor, little tin box, which had evidently caused her mistake; then, seeing her about to close the door in my face, I asked "If this was the residence of Miss Hannah Smith."

"She stays here when she's in these parts."

"Can I see her?"

"She ain't here, nor hain't been these six months. She's gone ter Sally's children, out 'n Ohio."

I suppose something of my disappointment was visible on my face, for she added, in a gentler tone—

"Did you want ter see her?"

"Yes. Can I see her brother's wife? I was told this was his house."

She bridled a little, and said, with a kind of silly laugh—

"I 'spose I answer to that name now. Won't you come in?"

"Yes."

Heaven knows I was faint and weary and disheartened enough to need a seat; and I followed her into a back room, where three or four women, of about her own age, were busy in tacking a quilt. She shoved a chair towards me, took her seat at the frames, and for a few moments they all worked away in silence, while I sat, pondering on my present dilemma. Presently they began to whisper and giggle; then something was said about a piece of "old Hannah's dress."

"Yes," returned Mrs. Smith, "she gin that to me in one of her good fits, when I was a helpin' to take care of his first wife."

"She'd a kep' it till doomsday, if she'd known you'd ever been mistress here!" returned the other, with a laugh.

"Yes; and here's a woman who has come from—I didn't mind just where you said," answered the bride—for such I now took her to be—turning her head towards me.

"From some distance."

"Aye, just so, from some distance," she went on, with a puzzled air, "ter see her. I s'posed everybody that ever knew her, knew she was gone, and why she went!"

"Sure enough, everybody knew it 'round here. Did I ever tell you what Mrs. Blake said?"

Then followed a long tirade of neighborhood gossip.

I had hoped, when I entered, that Mrs. Smith would at least offer me a night's lodging; but she seemed apparently forgetful of my presence, and neither the tone of the conversation nor the appearance of the room inclined me to regret it very deeply. I recalled Hannah Smith's neatness, and it was clearly evident to me why she left the place.

At length, in a brief lull of the voices, I asked "if there was any respectable hotel near, where I could obtain lodgings for the night."

"None nearer than the one by the Depot—I must have seen that, if I came in on the cars!"

I arose to go, when it occurred to me that I might gain more definite knowledge of my old friend and her movements from her brother, and I inquired for Mr. Smith.

The woman turned shortly around, with—"What do you want of him?"

"To speak with him."

The guests laughed, and Mrs. Smith's red cheek flushed redder still, as she said—

"If that's all you want, you can say what you've got to say to me. I'm mistress here, and if you are what you should be, it'll answer just as well."

Had I been a little less weary, I should have laughed at the air of virtuous suspicion with which she looked down on me and my little baggage; as it was, I merely said—

"Of that I must be the judge, ma'am, and I think not."

"Just as I s'posed; that is the door!" she said, tartly, as I turned to make my way out.

"Why, Sally!" exclaimed one of the women, you ar'n't jealous, are you? The woman looks respectable—quite a lady, I should say."

"I dare say she is a *lady!*" I heard the bride return, as I opened the front door, "for honest women don't tramp 'round the country, huntin' up other folks' husbands. I have seen such folks before."

Sadly disappointed as I was, I think this absurd termination of my interview with Mrs. Smith did me good. It turned my thoughts from my own trials to old Hannah's. It set me to speculating upon her brother and his wife; and by the time I reached the hotel I was really pharisaically, as Mr. Tyler would have said, thanking Heaven that I was not one of those women, or like unto them. I obtained supper, and a comfortable room; but, as it had been raining a little, I received permission from the mistress of the house to sit by the kitchen stove, to dry my clothes. Here my thoughts reverted once more to myself. What shall I do next? Dear Uncle Steve, he whose love I felt no suspicions could shake, was away beyond the gates of Hercules; and if he were not, Michal would be sure to seek me there. I I had little Adeline's address in Polly Maria's letter, but her husband was a stranger. He might not care to be hurdened with me; or he might not have the means, if he had the will; so I watched the two red-armed Irish girls, as they rattled the dishes and splashed the water at the sink, with a quickened memory of my labors under Margaret in Miss Agnes's kitchen, in Mrs. Reed's reign; and I thought, "this I can surely do, if nothing else." I put my hand into my pocket for my purse, to see how long I could afford to wait for the *something* else implied by that thought, and drew it back in dismay. My purse was gone! In vain I turned my pocket inside out, and sat gazing stupidly at knife, pin-cushion, thimble, and some bright pieces of silver change. I could not transform them to silken net-work and bank bills, and the something else stared me in the face in the form of beggary, if even the humblest employment should fail.

With the change, and Ollie's two silver bits which I had religiously kept these many years, I could pay for my supper and lodging; and I called to mind, with what comfort I could, the remark I had so often heard from Mr. Tyler and Mrs. Ellis, "that no one need to suffer who was willing to work, in this enlightened land"—the comfortable theory with which very practical people often delude themselves. I was to test it now; and I began with the landlady, a person who, judging from her face and manners, possessed the ordinary share of kindness and humanity. I did not tell her of my loss at first, but simply asked her if she could give me any employment, or put me in the way of finding some elsewhere. She listened patiently, gave me a critical glance, and asked, "What kind of employment? Most young women about there went into the factories?"

I had visited one of the mills in Bubbleville once, with Miss Agnes. I remembered well how sick and dizzy the noise and the smell of rancid oils made me, and I replied, quickly—

"Plain sewing, children's nurse, housework, anything whereby I can get my bread honestly."

"Most people in the place do their own plain sewing, and take care of their children themselves. If you can fit dresses"——

I shook my head.

"Well, then, as to housework. Are you a good cook?"

"No; I should not like to pledge myself as such. I knew something about the business once, and could learn."

"That's a pity, for Esquire Moore's wife was down here yesterday, to know if I could recommend her one. But she's very particular."

Here she gave me another survey, letting her eyes drop from my face slowly over my white linen collar and plain dark delaine dress, to the toe of my gaiters; then they travelled up again, until they rested on my hands.

"Your hands do not look much like cooking, Miss. May I ask what you have been used to doing?"

"For the last four years I have been a teacher."

"And why do you not teach still? You may obtain a situation here, in our Academy, if you have the requisite qualifications and testimonials as to character."

"Simply because I have not these testimonials to give, ma'am."

She drew back a step or two, and I saw the shade of distrust, which I knew must come, steal over her face, as she remarked—

"And yet, young woman, you are aware, I suppose, that people in these days do not take even servants, without a recommend?"

She made a movement as if to leave me, but paused again, as I said, rapidly, but firmly—

"I am, and it is doubtless a wise rule; but there may be exceptions, ma'am, and my case is one. I am willing to tell you as much of my affairs as is consistent with my own good. Through no fault of mine, but to secure my own peace of mind and self-respect, I felt compelled to leave the place where I have been teaching, and to leave it suddenly and secretly. I took only these trifles you see, and the few dollars that were in my purse. That purse was stolen from me yesterday, on my journey. I thought to find a friend in this place who would help me by her wisdom and experience. I am too late; she has left the town, and all the money I have left will scarcely pay you for my supper and lodging. Looking in your face, I thought you might aid me, at least believe me, for the sake of our common womanhood."

She seemed puzzled, as her words implied, for she said, slowly—

"I do not wish to be hard, or unjust, and your looks and words are those of an honest woman. Still, we, people in public houses, see a great many strange characters, and hear a great many strange stories in the course of the year. Will you tell me who the friend was whom you expected to find here?"

"Hannah Smith, the sister of Eli Smith."

Her face brightened at once. "I am glad, for your sake, that it was her you sought. We were old schoolmates, and no one who had done anything to be ashamed of would be likely to come to her for help. But I say again, without a recommend, you will hardly get a place, unless in the mills. Yet, to-morrow you can try."

I had hoped she might find me something to do in her own house, for I shrunk with a dread I could not conceal from the thought of going from house to house, to face the cool comments and remarks of strangers. She saw it, and said—

"My own daughters, who are away only for a few days, do the chamber work and sewing, but if not successful, you are welcome to come back here for your food and lodging another night, and we'll see what can be done. Have you no other friends or relatives?"

"I have not a relative in the world, ma'am, and no friends, at least in this country, who are able to aid me."

"Poor thing! poor thing! How should I feel if 'twere Ellen or Jane?" she murmured, as she hastened away, in answer to her husband's voice, while I went to my seat, thanking God, that even in that dusty, noisy, hustling place, He hath kept green and fresh the plant of human kindness, strengthening it, at need, by the deep experince of maternity.

LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, *April* 23, 1857.

The Revival of Titles of Nobility—The Abrogation of the Institution of Nobles during the Revolution—Napoleon the First creating a New Nobility—The Bourbons Re-establishing the Ancient Nobility—Nobles under Louis Philippe—Louis Bonaparte's Views on that Subject while Prisoner at Ham—His Present Views in Relation to It—The Public Press Against its Revival—Eugénie the Instigator of these Propositions—The Pupils of St. Denis—Passion Week and Promenaders to Longchamp—The Universal Photographical Exhibition—Sale of Old Pictures.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The French press has been quite interesting for the past week or two, in pros and cons on the proposition made by the Minister of Justice to re-establish a systematic regulation of the titles of nobility.

The power of the Kings of France increased in the same proportion as that of the nobility diminished. The sovereigntiee of the Dukedoms, Marquisates, Counties, and Baronies, within the French territory, became united in the head of the monarch, and the privileges of the nobles were gradually lessened till 1789, when the guillotine produced a general stampede among the privileged classes of France, many of the heads of the most illustrious nobles fell under that terrible iron, and *suave qui peut* were the last words of that once mighty and happy race.

In 1790, by an act of the Convention, the rights of the privileged classes were entirely effaced.

When Napoleon the First began to build up his throne, he found himself surrounded by a number of rough citizen soldiers, some of whom would not even address him in the second person plural, but continued to speak the language of equality. They were brave and intelligent, though illiterate and uncouth. The Emperor, not so simple in his tastes, felt the want of the elegance of the Courts of his predecessors, endeavored to marry his plebeian generals to ladies of the ancient nobility, and exercised all his powers to surround himself by the remainder of the refined aristocracy of France. The ancient French nobles stood aloof; many remained in foreign countries; and those who returned from exile, retired to their estates. Napoleon then created his own nobility; his best officers rose rapidly from general to marshal, and then to the rank of Duke; the sons of the Dukes, Montebello, Raguse, Egamiehl, and others, took the titles of Marquis, Count, and Baron; and the members of the Legion of Honor, the lowest degree, that of "*de*" of the old nobility.

When the Bourbons returned, in 1814, the ancient titles were re-established, and the offices of the Court were again filled by the old nobility, according to their former ranks and privileges; the article 71 of the charter recognised the nobility created by Emperor Napoleon the First, and placed it on an equal footing with that which had previously existed.

The citizen King Louis Philippe now and then created a Count of little *account.* The nobility having already lost its prestige, the genealogical trees of the dense forest of the ancient nobility were destroyed, and there was nothing left but stumps, from which a number of shoots sprung up, creating great confusion as to their true noble origin; so that the most learned in heraldry could not determine whether this or that individual, calling himself Marquis or Count, had a right to such a title or not.

Dancers and actresses left the stage, and set up for countesses, so long as fortune smiled upon them. Adventurers affixed a Count or Baron to their name, or assumed the title of some ancient family, pretending their noble fathers emigrated to foreign parts, where they were obliged to follow a profession to make a living; dropping their name and title in fear of their lives, which their sons had a perfect right to revive and assume.

In 1848, the Republic again discountenanced titles of nobility, though a Prince President was elected, who, while under the safe keeping of Louis Philippe, at Ham, was now and then troubled with a democratic fit, and, unfortunately for himself, wrote under its influence; he even went so far as to publish his ephemeral sentiments, and in his *Œuvres de Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,* (*Tome III, pages* 119—123,) he ridicules the absurdity of having the title of Duke without a dukedom, and finishes that chapter by saying—

"As to us, instead of creating a few nobles, we would like to see the Government take the great resolution of ennobling thousands and millions. We would also like to see it elevate thirty-five millions of Frenchmen, by giving them instruction and morals—a treasure which has hitherto only been alloted to the few, instead of being the lot of all."

The writer of the above sensible lines has just created the Duke de Malakoff without a dukedom, and forced the legislative bodies to vote a yearly revenue of 100,000 francs to that new Duke and his descendants, all of which comes out of the pockets of the people, to whom the democratic writer has omitted to give instruction and morals.

The passion of titles is increasing, and the number of Countesses is alarming. Counts and Barons are daily arrested for petty larceny, and titles of nobility are consequently becoming more and more suspicious.

To prevent the contagion of the title mania, the Minister of Justice proposes, in a recent report to the Emperor, to enforce paragraph 259 of the penal code upon usurpers of titles, with six months or two years imprisonment; the same Minister says, "Would it not also be well to take into consideration the state of the ancient nobility, and to produce a complete system—that is to say, revive the institution of nobility?"

The most Catholic paper, the *Universe,* applauds the proposition by the Minister of Justice, and expresses a desire to see the re-establishment of the entailed law.

Another French journal replies as follows to the proposition in question:

"Titles of nobility existed at all periods and in all countries, and is one of the necessities of civilization."

Upon which, the *Presse* remarks, "*that it means nothing more nor less than to exclude the United States from the list of civilized nations.*"

This proposition of the Minister is generally looked upon as a most preposterous one, and dangerous to the present dynasty. The legitimate papers are independent enough to express their disapprobation; others go so far as to ridicule the Minister's report. The *Charivari* published an article entitled "1858," in which it enumerates several title cases tried before the proper tribunal. Among them, it mentions the case of Lucile, Baroness de Fallemèche *vs.* Adeleine Faronche, alias Baroness de Fallemèche.

M'lle Adeleine Farouche had been an opera dancer, and was celebrated for her admirable pirouettes and *poses.* Adeleine, suddenly making a fortune, and finding her name too common, and not at all in keeping with her position, changed it to Baroness de Fallemèche, and the coat of arms of the once-celebrated Baron was painted on her china and coach doors. Years passed, until the laws of 1857 were enacted, when the last surviving member of the Fallemèche family brought suit against Adeleine, who lost it, and, though compelled by law to relinquish the name, she resisted, and did not abandon either the title or coat of arms till "1858," when a sheriff, provided with a pot of paint, stopped Adeleine's coach, and smeared the coat of arms over with a thick layer of white paint, to the great amusement of the spectators.

All attempts to introduce titles, style, and etiquette, as they are practiced at the Courts of the legitimist monarchs, are ascribed to Eugénie. She is said to have a great admiration for tinsel and glitter, and she has succeeded in obtaining the permission to establish a *pagerie* to have her Imperial robes carried by the most noble youths of France; and she desires as well to have a number of noble chamberlains, and all the other officers that existed at the Court of Louis XIV, when no less personages than Countesses and Marquises enjoyed the privilege of performing the most menial offices, such as pulling off the stocking from a queenly foot.

Whilst the Court is occupied with making nobles and pages, the people are forming conspiracies, which are now and then detected, and the participators sent to Cayenne; new ones spring up, however, and who knows when the volcano will burst its agitated crust?

As a specimen of the stories afloat respecting Eugénie's frivolity, I will give you the following facts, obtained from a reliable source:

The institution for young ladies of the Legion of Honor at St. Denis, founded by Napoleon the First, stands under the special patronage and supervision of the Empress. At the end of every quarter, the young ladies who have distinguished themselves are presented to the Empress.

Last fall, the directress of the institution selected a number of the most studious pupils to take to the Tuilleries in their prescribed costume.

The Empress, upon seeing the young ladies without crinolines, was surprised that such collapsed individuals could dare to appear before her; and instead of inquiring after their intellectual capacities, she gave them a lecture on the importance of a fashionable toilet. On the next occasion, the directress was weak enough to select the prettiest and richest girls, without regard to their acquirements, and she had them most elegantly attired, to be introduced to her Imperial Majesty, who fell into ecstacies with their elegant appearance, and overwhelmed the girls and directress with the most flattering compliments, to the great mortification of those previously received so coldly.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Passion week, are the days for the great promenades to Longchamp, a monastery in ruins near the Bois de Boulogne. During the past century, an enchanting choir of nuns attracted the attention of the nobles, and it became the fashion to visit the church of the abbey during Passion week, to listen to the melodious strains of the veiled nightingales.

The destructive revolution stopped the promenades, by destroying the church; but when order was restored, the Longchamp's promenades in coaches again became the rage, and is continued to this day. For the display of elegant equipages and spring toilets, the sun rose most gloriously on good Friday, making Paris more beautiful and lovely than ever. The day was charming; all the world turned out; the promenaders moved in masses from the *Place de la Concorde,* through the Champs Elysées, to the Bois, and from thence to Longchamp. There were two lines of carriages and equestrians for the distance of three miles; the most fashionable world did not, however, appear in great numbers, but left room for the hacks and hired coaches; here and there elegant equipages were seen, with splendidly-dressed inmates, displaying their satin skirts like peacocks spreading their radiant plumage.

The Emperor and Empress were among the promenaders, in open carriages, unattended by guards.

The ambassadors of the forty-nine potato-patches of Germany brought out their old monumental state coaches, with gilded wheels, and coat of arms as large as a tavern sign on the doors.

Some new styles of coaches attracted general notice, painted all over in the Rococo style, belonging to opera ladies. They may yet become the fashion for the young and gay, always ready to change for better or for worse.

The Bois de Boulogne was filled with all classes of people, and a continual current of pedestrians was going and coming, but the day did not end so pleasantly as it began. About half-past five o'clock, a thunder-storm came up, and in a few minutes it poured rivers upon thousands and thousands of elegantly-dressed persons, spoiling to the amount of millions of francs—bonnets, shawls, dresses, carriages, and harness.

The Photographical Association is holding its yearly universal exhibition at Paris.

England, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hungary, the Venitian Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, and France, exhibit fine specimens, and it is really a treat to be able to compare the progress of this new and beautiful art. The improvements in photography are astonishing; it fixes nature inimitably upon paper, with a minuteness not to be obtained by the hand. French opticians have brought the camera to perfection—object glasses are made twenty-seven centimetres in diameter, giving a field of 2 m. 25 c. m., producing pictures of great size, and free from all distortion. The large views of Paris and its public buildings are wonderful productions, and the portraits by Nadar excite general admiration, not only for their purity and sharp lines, but for their arrangement and artistic effect.

The English excel in landscapes; and the views of their charming parks and mansions are nature in miniature.

Several fine portraits were sent from Munich; and that of our famous artist, Lenzé, had double interest for me—in the first place, as a great and most successful specimen of photography; and in the second place, as being an American "*sans retouche.*"

The views of Venice by an Italian photographer deserve special mention, not only for their large size, but also for their artistic value.

Austria sent some impressions of venomous plants, accompanied by a venomous zoological specimen, viz: the young Emperor's head, as in nature, long and empty.

Speaking of fine arts, I must give you the price of a few pictures by the old masters, latterly sold at auction.

Four pictures of the French school, by Pater, brought nine thousand dollars.

The French Museum of Fine Arts paid $8,200 for a Murillo, $9,200 for a Wouwerman, $4,500 for a landscape by Van de Velde, and $5,000 for a marine piece by Albert Cuyp. The Dutch Tavern, by Van Ostade, brought $10,300; and one of Hobbema, known by the name of the Mills, four feet by three, was bought by Mr. Schulz, a retired manufacturer from Berlin, for $20,000. Twenty-six pictures brought the round sum of $100,000; a sale of original drawings took place at the same time. A Flemish hall, by Ostade, was knocked off for $500; an Interior, by the same master, for $300; and a portrait of Rubens, drawn by himself, for $150.

BRITISH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The report of the British Postmaster General has been published for 1856. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year was 478,000,000, being an increase over 1855 of nearly 22,000,000; and as compared with 1839, the year previous to the introduction of the penny postage, an increase (omitting frank) of 402,000,000, or more than six-fold. There has been an increase of about 125,000 letters in the correspondence with the United States. During the year, 71,000,000 newspapers passed through the mail, and 2,400,000 letters were returned to the writers, owing to failures in attempts to deliver them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION IN PRACTICE.—Slamming the last door of the first car, and opening that of the second, the "gentlemanly conductor" of the New York train made his appearance with his bow and smile and, "tickets, gentlemen, if you please."

Seated in the front corner, surrounded by her personal conveniences, such as a carpet bag, umbrella, big bundle, little bundle, a few apples, and pieces of cake, was a colored lady, whose face, the hue of an inverted saucepan, contrasting with her snow-white ivory and eyeballs, gave that pleasing African expression which is so often the type of humor and good nature.

"Ticket, ma'am," says our conductor, with a civility regardless of complexion.

"I hasn't got 'em," she replied, "but I'se got money any way;" and she began to fumble in her bag, then in the bundles, searching these articles through in vain.

"Come, hurry up," exclaimed her slightly impatient friend; "I can't wait all day."

"Bress yer soul, you don't think I find everything in a minute; but I'se got money somewhere—must be in dis yeah cawpet bag;" and she felt in her pocket accordingly for the key.

"Well, well; I'll pass through, and when I get back perhaps you will have it ready."

"Yas, sartin," said Dinah; but as he passed along she reached out her umbrella, and giving him a poke upon the shoulder, asked, "What you gwine te charge on freight?"

"What do you want to know that for?"

"Cause I does; I'se civil, ain't I?"

"Well, five cents a foot; thero, don't bother me any more, but find your money," and he went his way.

There seemed to be a peculiar drollery about the lady's eye and mouth, as the one rolled around in its black sea of flesh, and the other opened to give vent to an involuntary "yah! ha!" It was not long now before she found her purse, and withdrew some coin which she kept jingling in her hand, as she kept up her occasional cachinations.

In due time the conductor returned for his money, and, upon extending his itching palm, was somewhat astonished at receiving the precise sum of ten cents.

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed. "The fare to New York is five dollars."

"Yas, yas, I knows dat, for white folks—folks *what am folks*—but I'se nobody; I'se *freight,* I is. Yah, yah! Poor rules as don't work bof ways; five cents a foot, heah they is!" said she, extending a pair of enormous ambulators for the inspection of the conductor and us all.

The nonplused functionary stood undetermined for a moment among the shouts of the passengers, until an idea of compromise occurred to him, as he exclaimed: "Well, if you are freight, take yourself off into the baggage car." But even there Dinah was too much for him, as she replied, "Jus you pick up your frieght, if you want to cair um off!"

This settled the point. The conductor vanished, and Dinah offered a pious ejaculation: "Lord bress dat ar Preme Court, an gin 'em credit for five dollar bill, any way!"

THE PEARLS OF THE NOTCH BROOK.—The story goes that it was a Jersey farmer who first discovered that the muscles of the streams of Passaic county may contain pearls equal to those of Ceylon. He has muscles from Notch Brook for his breakfast. A large fine muscle he put into his mouth with gusto. At the first bite, his teeth struck against something hard, when he opened his mouth with voxation, and out dropped a pearl as big as the largest-sized marble! But the lustre of the pearl was dim, for it was cooked, and he sighed and regretted that he had not eaten the muscle raw. If he had done so, the precious mouthful, which he did not swallow, would have been worth to him about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Since that, Notch Brook has been dragged, and scraped, and raked, and fished in, and dove into, and rumors of the "treasure trove" have been scattered far and wide. The *Courier and Enquirer* states, upon the authority of Tiffany & Co., that for the largest more than a thousand dollars was paid.

The largest pearl yet found in the muscles of the Notch Brook is a perfect sphere, as large as a medium-sized marble, very brilliant, and its undoubted merchantable value is three thousand dollars. In Europe, where connoisseurs in pearls are more numerous than here, it is believed that the value would be considerably larger. One hundred dollars each have been paid for a considerable number of the pearls of much smaller size, which have been found in the Notch Brook of Paterson.

Speaking of the prospects and profits of pearl-fishing, the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* remarks:

"We have seen pearl-fishing made quite a business of in Canada, but it is not a profitable one; thousands of muscles may be opened without finding one pearl worth having; and, again, the first may contain one as big as a pea. Large pearls are rare everywhere. The Ceylon fishery, the finest known in the world, produces comparatively few large specimens. In sorting the result of the fishing, a sieve, consisting of ten saucers pierced with holes of different sizes, is used. The upper one retains those pearls which exceed the size of a pepper-corn. On a late trial, seventeen thousand oysters were found to contain three-quarters of a pound of pearls; of this quantity, the first and second saucers contained only twenty, of which only two were perfect in shape and color; the remainder were deformed, discolored, or rugged."

Pearls grow in muscles by the depositions of the enamel of the shell around some irritating nucleus. The Chinese have a way of gathering the muscles, supplying this irritating nucleus, and planting them again, and thus making the muscles grow themselves an artificial pearl, whether they will or not. It is only in this way that the fisheries are ever productive of large or rapid profit.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE WAY TO RAISE A COLLECTION.—The Birmingham (England) *Journal* tells the following story of the Rev. W. Bennet, of that town, deceased: Upon one of the occasions when a collection was to be made, which, by the way, was an operation very frequently performed, he gave out a hymn, and said, "During the singing of this hymn, our friends will make a collection;" at which announcement, several of the audience, as is usual, began to leave their seats, when he said, in a sly, confident tone, "You need not leave your seats, for you cannot get out until the collection is over, as the doors are locked." The hymn was sung, the collection made, and the money summed up. After being informed of its amount, he slowly rose in the pulpit, and said: "My friends, the collection amounts to the sum of £23 17*s.* 5*d.,*" making the £23 emphatic; "I say the collection amounts to £23 17*s.* 5*d.,*" making the shillings emphatic. "Now, I say there is some mistake; the collection has been made with too much haste, and some one has been missed. Go round again, and do it carefully and deliberately," said he, addressing the collectors; "we will sing two hymns this time, so that we need not hurry." The hymns were sung, and the collection summed up. "Ah," said he, "I was sure some one had been missed; it now amounts to £34 6*s.* 11½*d.* The widow's mite is there; it was not there before." Then turning to the collectors, he said: "And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which makes a farthing; and called unto him his disciples, and said unto them, 'Verily I say unto you, that this poor widow has cast in more than all they which have cast into the treasury; for all they did cast of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.' I do desire that in future you never miss the widow, for though the amount may not be profitable, it is the spirit that sanctifieth."

LADY POLITICIANS.—In the recent Parliamentary elections in England, the women seem to have been unusually active. Lady John Russell contributed much to her husband's reelection by visiting the different polling booths with her smiles and courtesies among the electors. Lady Milfred Hope is believed to have carried the election of her husband for Maidstone. She did not exactly canvass for him, but all through the election she was constantly driving about the town; she also was most active at the nomination and during the polling; and at the close, unable to restrain herself any longer, she threw up the window of her hotel, and addressed the mob in a speech which everybody agreed was better than her husband's, delivered immediately afterwards from the same place.

THE MARCH OF THE TIMES.—We do not know when we have met with a more forcible illustration of the industrial progress of the times, than is embraced in a simple description of the great steamship of the world (and her capacity) now being built in England. We mean, when considered in connection with the history of the navigation of the ocean by steam—a practice which dates back to so recent a period, as that every man of forty well remembers when the then most-deservedly distinguished scientific man of England—Dr. Dionysius Lardner—gravely lectured in this country to prove the almost utter impossibility of crossing the Atlantic in a steamship. The description to which we refer is as follows:

"Among the passions which belong to human nature, observes the London *Times,* we may recognise what may be called a passion for *size;* and whoever wants to feel this natural passion in a primitive way, must visit the bank of the Thames, at Millwall. But before he goes, unless he is well versed in the book of Genesis, he should turn to the 6th chapter, and refresh his memory as to the dimensions of Noah's ark, and the fashion of its making: 'The length of the ark shall be 300 cubits, the breadth of it 50 cubits, and the height of it 30 cubits.' So, reckoning the cubits at a foot and a half, we have a ship 459 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 45 feet high. While collecting data as to ships, sacred and profane, he may turn out 'Marlborough,' in the navy list, and there he will see that the largest line-of-battle ship in the British navy is of exactly 4,000 tons burden. And now let him get on board a Greenwich steamer, and he steamed through the picturesque pool to Millwall. Just opposite Deptford, he will be aware of something pre-Adamitic, wallowing in the mud of the Isle of Dogs—a stranded saurian ship, to which even Noah's ark must yield precedence. An iron hull of the the burden of 23,000 tons, nearly 700 feet long, and 60 feet high, will meet the eye—the hull of of Mr. Scott Russell's Great Eastern steamship. The ship will accommodate 4,000 passengers, 800 of whom are first class. On an emergency, she could carry 10,000 troops. She will contain 10 boilers and 100 furnaces. The cylinder of every engine will be six feet in diameter, and will weigh five times as much as the great bell of St. Paul's. The screw propeller will be 24 feet in diameter, and the diameter of the paddle wheels will be 56 feet, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's. The principal suite of saloons will be 400 feet in length, and a promenade round the deck will afford a walk of more than a quarter of a mile. This monster ship will combine steam power in both shapes, screw and paddle, with sailing power. She will carry 11,000 tons of coal, will be lighted with gas made on board, and carry an electric light at her mast-head. She will spread 6,500 feet of canvass, and her speed is estimated at 18 miles an hour."

THE HATTI-SHERIFF.—Respecting this document and its influence, the missionaries in Constantinople say: "The royal edict, which has been so extolled by some as a perfect charter of liberty, and regarded by others as a miserable failure, or a pitiful fraud, whose only end was to blind the eyes of Europe, has gone forth among the millions of this Empire, as a word of life and power. We do not affirm either that the Turkish Government had or had not the design of fully executing it, or even supposed that, at present, its execution is possible without foreign aid; but not the less has this remarkable paper announced, with royal authority and with the approval of all Christendom, freedom of conscience and equal rights as the true and proper basis of government. It has been translated into all the languages of these powerful provinces, published in all their newspapers, read and distributed by authority in all their mosques and churches, and become the subject of universal attention. It has given new ideas to these sixteen millions of Christians and Mohammedans. We cannot tell how long the result will be delayed, but, considering the great predominance of wealth and numbers in the Christian population, we cannot doubt that it will do a great work for their emancipation. A new era has commenced. The due time, the time fore-ordained for these millions to act the part which Providence has assigned them, seems to have arrived. As watchmen set upon the walls of Zion, we hail its coming, and call upon the church to give due heed to this great advent."

FEMALE EDUCATION.—A writer in the last number of the *North British Review* observes: "Instead of educating every girl as though she were born to be an independent, self-supporting member of society, we educate her to become a mere dependent, a hanger-on, or, as the law delicately phrases it, a chattel. In some respects, indeed, we err more barbarously than those nations among whom a plurality of wives is permitted, and who regard women purely as so much live stock; for among such people women are, at all events, provided with shelter, with food and clothing—they are 'cared' for, as cattle are. There is a completeness in such a system.

"But among ourselves we treat women as cattle, without providing for them as cattle. We take the worst part of barbarism and the worst part of civilization, and work them into a heterogeneous whole. We bring up our women to be dependent, and then leave them without any one to depend on. There is no one, there is nothing for them to lean upon, and they fall to the ground. Now, what every woman, no less than every man, should have to depend upon, is an ability, after some fashion or other, to turn labor into money. She may not be compelled to exercise it, but every one ought to possess it. If she belong to the richer classes, she may have to exercise it; if to the poorer, she assuredly will."

WORKING WITH GOD.—"Work, for it is God that worketh in you." This beautiful union of holy fear, and yet holy courage, of entire dependence upon God, and yet unabated and jealous "diligence to make our calling and election sure," is attainable only, nay, I might say intelligible only, to a spiritual mind. Not that there is any inexplicable mystery in their connection; men are continually acting in the affairs of life in the same way. They clear the ground, sow their crops, go through all the toils of husbandry with unremitting diligence, and show they can do no more; they watch for the increase, they think of it, they talk of it with the deepest interest, while yet it is undeniable that they cannot make a single blade of wheat to spring up, or bear produce. The sun must shine upon it; the rain must water it, the earth must nourish it; they can command none of these.—*Bunyan.*

A NEW EVIL.—Few of our readers can have failed to see, at various times, advertisements in respectable papers, inviting young women to correspond with a young man of "very correct morals and a high sense of honor." Sometimes, the object proposed was matrimony; at others, merely mutual improvement. Persons of any propriety or delicacy of feeling would suppose that such invitations would never be answered, yet a writer for one of the best of our daily papers asserts, from his own knowledge, that this has been done in many instances by young people of very reputable character and position. The result, of course, was what might have been expected. The most improper advances were made, and in some cases a serious injury inflicted upon the silly dupes. To a thoughtful mind, the most melancholy thing in this matter is the character of the training given to the girls who could thus be induced to engage in correspondence with an unknown person. Surely, there must have been some radical defect in the household influences brought to bear upon them, or they would have shrunk at once, as if by instinct, from such an indelicate thing. Yet the writer referred to says that "in perhaps the first female school in this city, *one girl knew of twelve others who were thus corresponding.*" A heavy responsibility rests upon the parents who brought up their children in such a way that a thing like this was possible.—*New York Christian Intelligencer.*

A DARKEY THEOLOGIAN.—An old negro, near Victoria, Texas, who was the only Baptist in the neighborhood, always "stuck up for his own faith," and was ready with a reason for it, although he was unable to read a word. This was the way he "put 'om down:"

"You kin read, now, keant you?"

"Yes."

"Well, I s'pose you've read the Bible, haint you?"

"Yes."

"You've read about John de Baptist, haint you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you never read about *John de Methodis,* did you? You see I has de Bible on my side, den. Yah, ya-a-ah!"

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. Brooke, of the navy, the inventor of the apparatus by which "deep-sea" soundings are taken, as also the soundings for the ocean telegraph, has addressed a communication to the *National Intelligencer,* on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the doubts which prevail in some quarters respecting the practicability of that enterprise. Admitting that there is little experience anywhere in this kind of engineering, he yet thinks enough has been done to show that the project is feasible. Experiments in the Gulf stream, under the direction of Lieut. Walsh, were successful in veering out six miles of steel wire, and in recovering much of it without breaking. He infers, that were it not for the too rapid descent, a wire might span the ocean. It would reach the bottom quickly. The points of difficulty would be to regulate its velocity and guard against waste. The object should be to combine the strength of iron with the lightness of twine—to construct a cable that may be strewn upon the open water, and find its way slowly to the bottom, while the ship runs at her highest rate of speed. Applying this theory, Lieut. Brooke says:

"Gutta percha, the insulating material, affords a ready means of diminishing the specific gravity of wire cable. It is true that in adding gutta percha, the surface exposed to the action of these currents will be increased; but there is evidence of their absence at the depth of a thousand fathoms. This we learn by microscopic examination of specimens obtained from the bottom of the sea. But, apart from this, there is a compensation afforded by the movement of the cable itself; it will sink in the direction of its inclination; in other words, it will run away from the ship in opposition to her course, and this retreating of the cable may be termed its 'back-set.' It is evident that, while this action tends to waste the cable, it will more than supply the demand of the current. This back-set, which, with a heavy cable, presents the most serious obstacle, with a lighter one becomes an element of success. It is the opinion of several eminent men, that the simple copper wire, clothed with gutta percha, most nearly fulfils the required conditions. But there are certain contingencies—liability to abrasion from the rolling of the ship and in veering; it would even be endangered by the heel of a boot; a hungry shark would cut it in an instant; therefore, it is necessary to protect the gutta percha."

Readers are aware that it is on this principle that the cable for the Atlantic Telegraph is constructed. It is composed of seven copper conducting wires, coated with gutta percha, forming a core which supports in spiral coil some seventeen twisted strands of iron wire, each composed of several smaller wires. This is *supposed* to be the most advantageous combination. The theory is this: If the copper and iron wires were straight and parallel, the iron wires would practically bear the strain, as the relative ductility of the metals is as four to five in favor of the copper. In the cable to be used by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the outer wires make two whole turns to the foot. The problem which only experience can solve is whether, with the anticipated strain or pressure of five or six thousand pounds to the square inch, the core of the cable will be compressed or altered in form. Lieut. Moore seems to fear some such danger, for he says: "The water penetrating between the iron wires will surround each part of the cable, and on them, individually, exert its powers of compression; if the gutta percha yields, the iron wires will become loose, will extend, and the strain will come on the straight copper, drawing it; and although it may yield twenty per cent. of its length without breaking, any such process involves risk." And he adds, further, on this point:

"It is stated that India rubber is less compressible than water, and it may be inferred that gutta percha resembles it in that respect as well as in some others. But this comparative incompressibility of India rubber is only observed when that substance is entirely immersed; but parts of the cable will be above water; and as gutta percha is of nearly the same specific gravity as water, its longitudinal extension, granting it incompressible, will chiefly be restrained by adherence to the copper wires; the outer spiral wires will in some degree elongate with the gutta percha.

"In its perfect form, this cable possesses flexibility, lightness, and great strength; it might be lighter with advantage. To say that a cable will support six or seven miles of its length when suspended in still water, conveys but a very general notion of its adaptability; for a rope of specific gravity nearly that of water would support many more miles of its length, when so suspended. We must take into consideration the fact that the cable is to a certain extent to be dragged laterally through the water; the resistance from this source will exhibit itself in the sliding astern or back-set before alluded to.

"It is this tendency of the cable to run in the direction of inclination, which will render the operation of laying it difficulty."

In deep-sea soundings, moreover, it has been found that the lines have a tendency to twist, and it is usual, therefore, to attach swivels to them. The same tendency, it is thought, will be developed by the Atlantic cable; and in a greater degree, its smooth, unbroken spirals affording an easy passage to the water. Of course, swivels cannot be employed on the cable. But this difficulty may be obviated or modified, by coiling the cable on board with reference to this tendency. Lieutenant Brooke furnishes a diagram, representing the nature of the curve formed by the cable, by which it appears certain that in contingencies of the speed of the ship and the weight of the cable, there will necessarily be great variations in the intensity of the strain upon the wires; to adjust which, will require the nicest calculations and great care, so as to prevent breakage. He thinks this difficulty would have been much less, had the cable been lighter. It is important that an indicator, showing these variations, should be attached to the regulating machinery, which may be accomplished by a device which he suggests. He is manifestly suspicious of this first attempt at a deep-sea telegraph, mainly on the ground, however, that the enterprise is to be attempted without sufficient experience in the many minor points which enter into the successful prosecution of such an undertaking. He concludes with the remark—"The present cable may not be successfully laid, but the eventual accomplishment of this great enterprise can scarcely be doubted." It is to be hoped, however, that the practical wisdom and abundant means brought to the work, will enable its projectors to triumph over all difficulties, and bind the two Continents in indissoluble amity and interests.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY FOR THE ERA.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and engage to deliver it punctually. Friends of the *Era*, please call.

JOSEPH HUGHES, 5 Walnut Place,
(Back of 84 Walnut st., above 3d.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1857.

☞ The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

Back numbers of the *Era*, containing the "*Autobiography of a New England Girl*," may still be had. This remarkable story awakens more and more interest.

The Letter from Paris, on our first page, must not be overlooked.

Circulate the Papers.—A subscriber in Pennsylvania writes: "We want the *Era* circulated more extensively in our State, until it shall be found in every post office; then Wilmot would be triumphantly elected."

Our friend understands the matter; but there are not many like him. The Republicans in Pennsylvania seem to think they can succeed without working. A new subscriber from Pennsylvania is quite a novelty.

The Right Kind of Response.—Lately we sent a circular to each subscriber who is the only one at his post office, with a request that he would try to raise at least a small club, so as to bring the *Era* in wider contact with public sentiment. The best responses to this, we have received from California; one, with a little exertion, sending us eleven dollars' worth of subscribers, another fifteen dollars' worth, &c., &c. It is to be regretted that the friends of Freedom do not constantly bear in mind that the best way to educate Public Opinion to the support of their principles is, to extend the circulation of papers whose business it is to discuss and advocate them. One good Republican newspaper read for a year in a neighborhood, will produce far more fruit than a hundred dollars' worth of documents spasmodically circulated during an election contest.

The Post Office Department.—We know not the reason, but complaints of irregularities in the mails multiply on us. Every day we are annoyed by them. One subscriber tells us, that at his office they used to receive their papers with great regularity; but now there seems to be a determination to vex them, and worry them out of all interest in the paper. He adds, that a postmaster lately appointed in a neighboring town is now in danger of dying with *delirium tremens*; and that several postmasters have been removed, who have been most faithful in the discharge of their duties, and most enterprising in increasing the revenue of the office by encouraging the formation of clubs of newspapers, without regard to party.

We hope our subscribers will be at pains to acquaint us with any unusual irregularity. It shall be brought to the notice of the Department, and we have no doubt proper measures will be taken to correct it.

A Friend in Georgia, (for we have subscribers in all of the slave States, who take an interest in the Republican movement,) says: "I incline to think, with you, that the Free State men of Kansas would do better to resolve in a body to vote, under protest, so as to keep up organization and agitation. Without this, I should fear that the People would gradually sink into quietism, and give strength to the Border Ruffians."

An Old Resident of Kansas, one of the Friends' Mission in that Territory, writes to us—"I believe exactly with the *Era*, in regard to the Free State men's duty. I believe we are in duty bound to vote. It is entirely useless for us to make any more ado about the Topeka Constitution, to petition Congress, the President, or anybody else, about our affairs; it will avail nothing. We have the numerical strength, we have our rights as American citizens, we can turn out in full force, and vote; and mark, you will hear good news from us at the right time. Our settlement, which mustered, one year ago, only my own family and one Pro-Slavery man, now numbers twenty-three Free State men, and the Pro-Slavery man is nearly over."

What Good will it do?—A reader in Racine, Wisconsin, asks, what good it will do, to watch, expose, and demonstrate, the Fraud that may be perpetrated in Kansas? Did not the House of Representatives send out a Committee of its own, to investigate the frauds of the first election in that Territory, and what effect did its revelations produce?

Much every way. Mr. Whitfield was voted out of the seat he occupied; the cause of Border Ruffianism received a severe blow; its supporters in the Senate were constrained to offer terms of compromise; and the Republican Party was enabled to throw a larger vote than it could otherwise have commanded. Let our friends in Kansas pursue the policy we have urged, and, if through fraud and unfair dealing they fail to secure a majority in the Convention, the demonstration of such fraud will either induce Congress to reject the Slavery Constitution that may be formed, or, should Congress accept it, arouse the indignation of the People of the Free States against the Buchanan party.

Southward "the Star of Freedom takes its Way."—A gentleman of Indiana, a native of Kentucky, writes: "From information lately received from my brother, I learn that northern Texas has few slaves, and the mass of inhabitants will favor a Free State Constitution when division occurs, as occur it must before long. If I can do anything towards blotting out the curse from one of the fairest portions of our country, constitutionally, I am ready for the work, and think no other field so favorable as northern Texas. Let Eastern emigration pour into Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and northern Texas."

We have received a neat pamphlet, containing a record of the transactions of the Ohio Editorial Association, during the year 1856 and 1857. It contains much interesting matter for persons connected with the press of the Union, but especially so for Ohio journalists.

WASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.

The article in our last paper, relative to the Art Association, came to us in a chirography so blind, that it was quite equal to that of the poor Irishman, who boasted that "*he* could write so that *tin min* could not read it." And, in consequence of this, we have printed this sentence thus:

"Physics and Natural History are *nothing* of moment, and we hope the *Institute* will fulfil the warmest hopes of the Regents, but, looking at matters as they *rest*, we *much* rely upon artists themselves to create a school of Art."

This sentence should have been printed thus:

"Physics and Natural History are *matters* of moment, and we hope the *Institution* will fulfil the warmest hopes of the Regents; but looking at things as they *exist*, we *must* rely," &c.

The Rev. G. D. Abbott is created "*Professor* of the Original Paintings," in place of "*possessor* of the original paintings" of "The Voyage of Life" spoken of.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

A very instructive department of the *Era* is that devoted to Southern Politics, as exhibited by the Southern Press. The newspapers of the South are pre-eminently political, and the central idea of their politics is, Slavery—Slavery, in its relations to Religion, Morals, Manners, Industry; to the States and to the Union; in its origin, its uses, its necessities, its destinies. Take the Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of the South, as an example. To-day, it discusses the Biblical question, and contends that the "peculiar institution" finds its highest sanction in the teachings and practice of the holy men of old. Yesterday, it was inculcating upon its readers the necessity of slave labor to the highest form of civilization. Its exclusive attention to the subject assumes the form of a monomania. Let us glance briefly at some of its editorials.

April 2d, in an article sympathizing with the filibuster Walker, it remarked that his success might have opened the way for what "destiny has decreed shall take place sooner or later—the erection of a mighty Republic in Central America, which will co-operate with, if not be embraced in, the United States, *and on the side of the South*. Negro Slavery, as it exists in the Southern section of this Confederacy, is obliged, by the bounden edicts of industrial economy, the laws regulating races, and the genius of self-government, *to be ultimately extended over all that portion of the American continent in which it will prove profitable, and is in accordance with the education of the people and organization of society*."

No love of daring and adventure—no passion for mere territorial expansion—no imperial lust of dominion—but an unadulterated desire to *spread Negro Slavery over a continent*—this is the grand idea and purpose of Southern politics.

April 8th, appeared an editorial on the policy of our Government in regard to the war with China, in which it was held that moral co-operation with England and France might well be yielded, on condition of their abstaining from all attempts to impede the natural expansion of our power and institutions over Cuba, Central America, and Mexico. It said:

"Since it is a fixed fact, that there are fruits rapidly ripening around us, which must be gathered into the Union, sooner or later, it would be as well to pave the way for obtaining them as cheaply and with as little difficulty and detention as possible, provided the preparation does not conflict with our own or the interests and honor of any nation. If France and England are content to confine themselves to the other side of the sea, the United States will be enabled to move on in the pathway of progress and prosperity on the American Continent, wisely and well, without obstruction, in accordance with the genius of our Government, the anticipative character of our institutions."

The "fruits rapidly ripening" are "Cuba struggling to burst the bonds of Spanish thraldom;" "Central America, faint and feeble from internal strife;" Mexico, which may in time "offer her *all* for the guidance and guardianship of our Government"—all, tropical fruits. The *Enquirer* sees nothing north of Mason and Dixon's line—the Canadas are not marked on its political map—their rigorous airs are unwholesome to negro Slavery.

April 18th, we have a dissertation on the Constitution. Compromise is eschewed. The Constitution is no bargain—it is an assertion of uncompromising political truths. It recognises and authorizes the institution of Slavery, which no one has a right to compromise. The great aim of the North is to strike down popular sovereignty, so as to abolish Slavery—the great aim of the South is, to maintain the Constitution, and its rights under the Constitution. The former seeks power to enslave the South, the latter seeks power to perpetuate the Union!

April 23d, in an article on "Slavery and its Destiny," it assumes that the non-slaveholding States are seeking, "by one process or another, to abolish Slavery in the Southern States"—"that they have not the right, is admitted by all reasonable men"—"that no humane motive actuates them is evidenced by innumerable instances of *flagrant outrages upon every elevating instinct of humanity*, and *iniquities among themselves unparalleled in the annals of moral enormity*." Nor are they impelled by a sense "of injury"—for they know "if the South is clogged and oppressed by Slavery, it is all the better for them to be in competition with such a people." No—"the Anti-Slavery mania is the result of envy and ambition. So long as the Federal Government remains in safe hands, the South will not secede—when its rights are denied, it will secede; but Slavery stands, whether in the Union or out. It is a necessity—absolutely indispensable to the existence of a legitimate Republic."

April 29th, a gloomy article on the "Crisis"—the fearful perils with which Black Republicanism menaces the Union—its devilish purpose to overthrow the Constitution, trample under foot State rights, and abolish Slavery in the States. The South must unite—prepare for 1860, the final contest, and meantime sustain the noble band of Spartan Democrats at the North.

May 4th, a eulogy on the benign, peaceful, and magnanimous foreign policy of our Government—its noble forbearance in not yielding to great temptation, and seizing Cuba—its gentleness to the weak, its boldness towards the strong—winding up with a recommendation to substitute for negotiation with the petty Government of Granada, "batteries and broadsides," *a la* Greytown, for the purpose, we suppose, of quickening the expansion of our institutions!

May 9th, a sermon on the text, "Republics must be Conservative." England is verging towards a Republic, with our Government as its model. She has now the requisite amount of Conservatism, both "by nature and education," and it may be ages before she will require "*some such conservative safeguard as our own institution of negro Slavery*." We hope England will not be discouraged—although rather tardy in coming to a knowledge of the Democratic system, she may yet advance so rapidly as to be able to take the degree of negro Slavery sooner than the *Enquirer* imagines.

May 7th, we are favored with an "expansion" article peculiarly suggestive.

"The expansion of the area of the United States, in accordance with the laws of nature, which direct the destiny of free institutions, is confined to no particular course. Liberty, like light, radiates towards the North and South, and East and West. But it extends more easily in that direction to which the character of the country, the climate, and the people, mostly invite it. Central America is the point, which, perhaps, above all others, except Mexico and Cuba, now presents congenial attractions to the institutions of this country. And for that reason, not less than commercial considerations incident to its geographical location, that portion of this continent is observed with solicitous interest by our people. Under the inadequate and uncertain systems of Government now existing there, it is far from being chimerical to suppose that, at no very distant day, such a lodgement of our adventurous citizens and infusion of the spirit of our political system will be established and engrafted upon some one or more of those States, as to eventually cause the introduction of rational republicanism, and, it may be, an addition to our territory. But if the British Government is permitted to exercise dominion or even influence over any considerable portion of Central America, there is little probability that the advantages belonging by nature to the United States, which are likely to ultimately arise to us from that quarter of the continent, will be soon or so fully enjoyed by this country."

The Canadas have a fine, health-sustaining climate, a good soil, institutions and people very similar to our own. How happens it that the attractions are all on our Southern border—that our empire must seek expansion in that quarter? What a queer taste we have for malaria, mongrelism, and negro Slavery!

The *Enquirer* proceeds: the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was useless—it was hoped England would accept the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty as amended by the Senate—but it has been rejected.

"Whether it is the purpose of Palmerston to attempt to intercept the institutions of the slaveholding States of this country, or whether it is his expectation to effect such a diplomatic compromise with this country as will enable England to extend her empire upon this continent, it is difficult to determine.

"The British Government should be emphatically informed of the decisive policy of this country with reference to Central America. And we have little doubt, that we shall be enabled to effect an understanding which will be satisfactory to both. A little plain talk on the subject might prove beneficial just now. Let England know that we demand what we have already respectfully asked her to concede, and her *people* will respond satisfactorily to us."

Especially when they learn that it is all for the sake of spreading "the slaveholding institutions of this country!"

Mark, how completely the North is ignored—how exclusively the interests of Slavery dominate in Southern politics. The Federal Government is safe, only when wielded by Slaveholders. The Union is worth preserving, only when made subservient to slaveholding interests. Wise Administration at home consists in putting down the opponents of Slaveholding policy: wise Administration abroad consists in keeping open the way for the expansion of "the Slaveholding institutions of the country:" it must repudiate all notions of progress on our Northern frontier, and embrace only that portion of the Continent and those islands on our Southern border, fit for Slavery, and calculated to augment the power of the slaveholding class.

Such is Southern politics. We might multiply quotations from Southern newspapers, but it is needless. They are instant in season and out of season, in educating Southern mind in the creed of Sectionalism and Slavery. They were not more earnest during the canvass last fall than they are now, although another Presidential canvass is nearly four years distant. Slavery is the one thing, thought of, talked of, acted upon. The South has no Literature or Science to employ its faculties: Arts, Manufacture, Trade, are never discussed as great independent Interests, but as merely subsidiary to the one, overshadowing Interest of Negro Slavery. If a mammoth line of steamships between the Chesapeake and Europe is talked of, the main object is, to draw trade from the free States, and deliver the slaveholding States from their dependence on the free North. If manufactures are insisted upon, it is for the sake of making Slavery profitable and perpetual. All conventions in the South, called to consider the best means of developing its resources, resolve themselves into political conferences as the most effective means to guard and extend "our Slaveholding institutions!"

The discussion of the subject is conducted in a purely sectional spirit. Nothing can exceed the bitterness and contempt with which the North is spoken of. Its people are denounced in sweeping terms, as debased by the grossest vices, harboring the most malignant purposes, unrelenting enemies of the South—and the effect on the rising generation of Southern men is deplorable. They learn to associate Slavery with the highest glory of the South, to regard all of its opponents as personal enemies, and look upon the North and West as an alien and a hostile country.

How different the state of things in the free States! No one institution unites them in a compact political body, with one purpose and one policy. Their social and industrial systems, being in general accordance with natural laws, are left to the guardianship of those laws, with no extraordinary guaranties against disturbing forces. The question between Slavery and Freedom is not ever present as it is in the South. A few philanthropists never lose sight of it: a few men of thought, versed in the operation of fundamental Principles, feel that it is the great question: sagacious politicians labor to impress this fact upon the public mind: but the masses of the People, with opportunities and stimulants to the accumulation of material wealth never surpassed, exempt from any immediate annoyance or danger from Slavery, in ordinary times are apt to grow indifferent upon the subject. Their newspapers adapt themselves to the popular wants and tastes. Questions affecting local and material interests, are chiefly discussed; arts, manufactures, trade, agriculture, inventions, and discoveries, engross the Public; literary and scientific journals innumerable cultivate versatility, and exclude the ascendency of any one idea.

The weakness of the South, growing out of the system of Slavery, is its political strength, as the strength of the North, growing out of its system of Free Labor, is its political weakness. The former concentrates all its energies on one interest; the latter diffuses its energies among many. One, aware that the current is against it, is constantly putting forth its mightiest efforts to stem it; the other, knowing that its course lies with the current, is often content merely to drift.

At present, while the Southern press is educating the Southern People to love slaveholding institutions, and hate the free States, the Northern and Western press generally pays no attention to the discussion of the questions at issue between the two sections. With a few exceptions, it does not understand the philosophy of these questions, and, unless when excited by some practical and flagrant aggression of Slavery, shows little interest in the subject. The education of the Public Mind of the Free States in the Principles of Freedom is scarcely attempted, except by the non-resistant or radical Abolitionists—the disciples of Mr. Garrison or Mr. Smith—and they are so far in advance of Public Sentiment, that their lessons take effect on but few.

In a great Presidential contest, like that of last November, where the People of the free States are called upon to pronounce judgment on an outrageous aggression of Slavery, they show that at heart they are Anti-Slavery; that no form of involuntary servitude could ever find foothold among them; that their own soil will forever remain unpolluted by the foot of a slave; that once aroused by what they regard as a dangerous usurpation of the Slave Power, that can forget all other questions; and that it is quite possible to provoke them to such an extent that not all the discipline, tact, and power of the South can withstand their resolute purpose.

It is something to have made such a demonstration; but, what has since taken place? One goes to his farm, another to his merchandise, another to his workshop, and Connecticut is nearly, while Iowa is quite, reclaimed by the Slave-Democracy. The press of the Free States is thinking of something else than educating the People to Anti-Slavery action, and the People are beginning to drift again, trusting with a blind confidence that all will be well. *They have no system of policy; the South has*—a fixed, consistent, far-reaching policy. *The Possession of Federal Power, to use for the purpose of Territorial expansion, always as subsidiary to the domination of the Slaveholding Class and the extension of Slaveholding institutions*: this is the Principle of Southern Politics.

The Kansas struggle to Slaveholders is a mere incident; but, with a majority of the North, the main question! Settle it, and this majority may acquiesce or be satisfied—but the Slaveholders, never. If decided against them, they will be stimulated to greater exertions in other quarters; if in their favor, what they gain will be but a stepping-stone to new undertakings.

They constitute a distinct class—more distinct and isolated than the nobility of England—for they are *geographically* isolated. Controlling the States in which they reside, directly, they indirectly control the States to which they are alien, and from whose People they are separated. Their ambition is to govern, not only themselves, but those People, using their joint powers for the advancement of their own policy. So far, their ambition is gratified—they do rule—and the instrument of their rule is the Federal Government. Suppose Kansas be lost to Slavery, it does not seriously impair their power. The Federal Government is still in their possession, its patronage at their disposal, its policy under their direction. They have still a standing army of officials in the Free States, through which they can operate on local elections, and secure political power among their adversaries. They can still work to keep open the way for acquisition of territory on the Southern border, and constrain the expansion-policy of the Government to look always to the South. They may yet hope to compensate themselves for the loss of Kansas by the acquisition of Cuba, or as much of Central America as shall be usable by slave labor.

It is for the purpose of keeping our readers advised of the fixed and comprehensive policy of the South, that we devote so much space to quotations from its Press. We wish them to understand that the Slaveholding Class have a clear, well-defined, comprehensive, aggressive policy—a policy dictated by the necessities of the Slave System and the love of power; that the annexation of Texas, the acquisition of Mexican Territory, the Kansas struggle, the movement for the purchase of Cuba, are but parts of this scheme of policy, which embraces perpetual and universal empire; that they may moderate their tone, disguise or postpone their purposes, even make concession on some particular point, but that their spirit and aim are always the same—bent on subjugating all opposition, establishing and extending their rule: and that the practical inference from all this is, that the People who are opposed to such a policy must not rely upon irregular, spasmodic exertions to defeat it, but must organize for themselves a system of policy no less defined, consistent, comprehensive, and active, with a view to establish their ascendency in the Federal Government and Administration.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—AN ADVANCE STEP.

At the Anniversary of the American Tract Society, held in New York, on the 13th inst., a report was made, by an Investigating Committee appointed a year ago, upon the Slavery question, in its relations with the Tract Society. The Committee reported the following resolutions, *which were passed unanimously*:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the American Tract Society was established for a definite purpose, namely: 'To diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of religious tracts, calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.'

"2. That this Society cannot, therefore, with propriety, allow itself to be made a special organ of any one system of religious or moral reform, such as Temperance, Peace, Anti-Popery, Anti-Slavery, &c.; while, within its proper sphere, its influence should sustain the cause of truth and righteousness in all their departments.

"3. That, in endeavoring to accomplish its high and holy mission, the Society should deal even-handedly, and bear impartial testimony against all forms of fundamental doctrinal error and practical immorality, prevailing in any and every part of our country.

"4. That, in the judgment of your Committee, the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in the Scriptures, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

"5. That whatever considerations in the past may have seemed to recommend to the Publishing Committee the course pursued in its revision of certain works, yet, in the future publication of books and tracts, no alteration or omission of the sentiments of any author shall be made; but works not adapted to the design of the Society in their original form, or by a regular, impartial abridgement, should be wholly omitted."

It will be seen that the Society has taken a step in advance. Hereafter, the evils growing out of the system of Slavery are to be condemned by the Society's publications. As we understand it, the master will be enjoined to teach his slaves to read the Bible, to treat them with kindness, &c., while *the relation* will not be condemned.

The Society, we are glad to see, has also concluded not to mutilate any more books—not to suppress the Anti-Slavery sentiments of English authors. Something has been accomplished by the agitators in abolishing this bad practice of the Society, however its change of position on the Slavery question may be regarded.

Anti-Slavery Action of the Home Missionary Society.—The Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held in New York on the 13th instant, and was characterized by important action respecting Slavery. A very able report was presented, giving unanswerable reasons for refusing in future to appropriate funds for the support of slaveholding churches. These reasons seem to be, the general defence of Slavery as a righteous institution by Southren churches, and their intolerance of any missionaries not holding their peculiar views, so that the Society must, if it give money at all to such churches, consent to aid Slavery-defending ministers—the South, as a rule, employing only such. The action of the Society is summed up in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the disbursement of the funds committed to their trust, the Committee *will not grant aid to churches containing slaveholding members, unless evidence be furnished that the relation is such as, in the judgment of the Committee, is justifiable, for the time being, in the peculiar circumstances in which it exists*."

We have received the first number of a new Kansas journal, called the *Wyandot City Register*. It is a Democratic Free State paper. The editor says:

"We congratulate those partisans of the *Kansas National Democracy* who have been able to discover that it is not impossible to be a Democrat and a Free State man at the same time; and we esteem it lucky that the *Kansas National Democracy* will allow Free State men to stand in the ranks of the *Nationals*, without being branded by them as Abolitionists."

Creoles are worth $400 per head, at Havana, and negroes, fresh from Africa, bring readily $1,000.

LIBERTY OF OPINION IN THE SOUTH.

"Is the editor of the Norfolk *Herald* a simpleton, or a conscious instrument of Anti-Slavery Propagandism? Is he so stupid as to be deceived by Thayer's profession of abstract benevolence, and protestations of respect for the institutions of the State? Or, is he an ally of Abolitionism and the willing tool of a conspiracy against the peace and security of the Commonwealth? We are reluctant to believe that any citizen of the State can lend himself to such an enterprise, with a knowledge of its aim and inevitable result. And yet, it is hardly possible to imagine a person so destitute, not only of human reason, but of the instinctive sagacity of a brute, as to mistake a treacherous signal from an avowed and implacable adversary, for the generous overture of tried and trusty friendship."

We copy the above paragraph from the *South*, of May 11th. The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald*, as the reader can see, upon our fourth page, has ventured to welcome Mr. Eli Thayer's Emigrant Aid Company to Virginia, and to Norfolk. Looking at the matter like a reasonable being, and not with the wild and bitter prejudice of fanaticism, the *Herald* came to the conclusion that emigration into Virginia, and especially emigration of hardy, industrious white men, from the Northern States, with money as well as sinews, would be of unspeakable benefit to Virginia, adding to her enterprise and wealth. The *Herald*, as a matter of course, expressed this opinion, and held out the hand of invitation to the Company in a frank and fearless manner.

The *Herald* was too venturous. Freedom of opinion is not allowed in Virginia upon *one* subject. Whoever writes and publishes in a slave State a sentiment which can be construed as disparaging to Slavery or its interests, is at once hunted down as an ally of the Abolitionists. An example is furnished above in the extract from the *South* newspaper. The mild, fair, and gentlemanly article of the *Herald*, calls down upon its editor the anger of the *South*, which cannot tolerate such writing in Virginia.

It is not *negro* slavery alone from which the slave States need a deliverance. First, *the whites* must regain their lost rights—and then there may be a chance for the negroes. Certainly not till then.

Amending the Constitution.—The *South* comes out in a strong article in favor of amendments to the Constitution. It says:

"The balance of power in the Senate is lost, or will be lost in a very few years. A glance at the map of the United States Territories is only necessary to satisfy us that in a few fleeting years the non-slaveholding States will be invested with full power to amend the Constitution as they will."

It then argues that the Republican Party is hereafter to triumph in the nation—that when it does, it will take good care to secure *Anti-Slavery* amendments to the Constitution. Therefore—

"If, now, we can so amend the Constitution as to provide that no such power shall ever be conferred upon the General Government, except by the same unanimity which is already required to deprive any State of its equal representation in the Senate, that danger might be obviated. If the Constitution be not now amended, to curtail the growing power of the Central Government, as sure as the sun will rise upon the morrow, so surely will it be amended, if the Union continue so long, to increase that power. If the States of the South now fear to ask amendments for their protection, how long will they be better able to resist amendments for their subjection? Do not the muttered thunders of Northern indignation at the Dred Scott decision, already give earnest of the coming storm? Is it not wise, is it not eminently prudent, for us to insist now upon a revision of the articles of Union, while we are capable of withstanding assault—when with every day comes increasing comparative weakness—and, with that increasing weakness, comes in a geometrical ratio the disposition to assail and subdue?"

A Southern Impostor.—A correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer* cautions the good people of North Carolina, and indeed the South generally, against one Colonel White, a Border Ruffian, who is raising funds for Kansas; that is, to send Southern settlers to Kansas. Says the correspondent of the *Enquirer*—

"The Society at Cheraw waited on Colonel White, and demanded the amount the citizens had contributed. The Colonel had deposited his money in some bank, he said, but would deliver over to the Society in a short time all the funds he had collected in Cheraw, but he failed to do so. Some of our emigrants sold everything they had, and were ready to leave at the time he had appointed. The time arrived, but the Colonel had gone to parts unknown. I learn from the *Charlotte Democrat* that he has also deceived a number of the citizens of that place. I understand he is lecturing in Virginia at this time. He is an impostor, I believe, beyond the question of a doubt."

It strikes us that the *Enquirer* may with safety counsel its patrons to withhold their funds from *all* soliciting agents whose object is that of colonizing Kansas with Slave State settlers. If Border Ruffianism does not succeed in subjugating Kansas, Southern settlers never will.

The *Washington Republican* is the name of a Republican newspaper just started in Steilacoom, Washington Territory. It is edited with ability, and is very neatly printed. We copy the following paragraph from the prospectus:

"As a Territorial journal, we will advocate and publish all matters tending to elevate the character of our people abroad, to refute and answer the false and malignant slanders with which they have been assailed; earnestly invite immigration, by honestly and truthfully portraying our advantages of climate, soil, and mineral wealth, our fields of coal, our eternal forests, capable of supplying the lumbering wants of the whole Pacific, our fisheries, gold mines, &c., &c.; and zealously and untiringly will we resist the Vandalic attempts now being made, of desecrating with Slavery the soil of that Territory bearing the name of the immortal sage who, having acheived our national liberties, attested, as President of the Federal Convention, the adoption of that great palladium of our rights, the National Constitution."

The land fever in Minnesota rages fearfully this spring. Already, hundreds and thousands of people, from all parts of the Union, have gone thither, to speculate in the railroad lands granted by the last Congress to Minnesota.

Real estate is rising with great rapidity in St. Louis. Last week, a building lot was sold, says the *Democrat*, at the rate of $1,000 per foot!

A French Emigrant Aid Company.—The allusion in the following paragraph, from the Richmond *South*, is to a French gentleman by the name of Lacouture, who has recently settled in Western Virginia, and who proposes the same measures for the improvement of that State which the Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company advocate. There is a strange contrast in the tone of the *South's* allusion to this proposal to repair the decaying energies of the State by foreign immigration, and its mode of treating the Homestead movement, which contemplates a similar result from the surplus population of our own country. We should not be surprised if the South were soon to entertain as decided a preference for the French form of Government over the American, as it already avows for the French over the American people:

"Is there a Virginian whose heart is not touched with a sentiment of sorrowful reproach, as his eye wanders over the neglected field and undeveloped treasure? Is there a Virginian who does not feel something of indignation at the generous but accusing assistance which a foreign hand proffers to the proud old State? Is there a Virginian who will not be animated by a more ardent desire and resolute purpose to elevate the Old Dominion to its legitimate position of pre-eminence over every other State in the Confederacy?"

The Review.

BOSTON PUBLICATIONS.

The Household Edition of Waverley Novels, now in course of publication by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, has already been noticed in the *Era*. We have received *Waverley*, *Guy Mannering*, and *The Antiquary*, each in two volumes, and cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which they are got up. Type, paper, engravings, and binding, are all that could be desired—the most critical taste, it seems to us, can suggest no real improvement. The enterprise of the publishers is sure to meet its reward, for Walter Scott will always command plenty of readers, whatever school of novelists may be fashionable for the time.

From the same publishers we have received three more volumes of their diamond edition of standard authors—we call it diamond because of the great value compressed within so small a space. The Poems of Tennyson and Longfellow were issued not long since; and now we have Longfellow's Prose Works—his *Pilgrimage Beyond the Seas*, *Hyperion*, *Kavanagh*, with his graceful essays—beautifully bound up in two pocket volumes in type so clear and distinct as to hurt nobody's eyes; also, Mr. Jameson's Characteristics of Woman, in a single volume of the same size, reprinted from the last London edition. It is a real pleasure to see these favorite authors in a style of typography so graceful and attractive.

The foregoing volumes may be had at Taylor & Maury's, Washington, D. C.

Another enterprising house in Boston, whose issues are highly creditable alike to its intellectual taste and typographical skill, is that of Little, Brown, & Co., to whom we are indebted for remarkably fine Library Editions of the British Essayists and British Poets. We have now from this press four volumes, similar in form and size to the works just named, of *English and Scottish Ballads*, selected and edited by Francis James Child, of Harvard University, the most satisfactory collection yet given to the American Public. Those who have read these quaint, most delightful poems, as they could pick them up, scattered here and there, sometimes marred and imperfect, will be glad to obtain an edition which, we are assured, contains all the ancient ballads, and a liberal selection of those of later date.

Professor Child has labored to present in every case the correct reading, and his arrangement of the whole is judicious. Book I, contains, for the most part, romances of chivalry, and legends of the popular heroes of England; Book II, Ballads, involving various superstitions, as of fairies, elves, magic, and ghosts; Book III, tragic love ballads; Book IV, other tragic ballads. Book V, love ballads, not tragic.

The editor furnishes a list of the principal collections to which he has resorted, occasionally gives a brief history of some important ballad, and also supplies a glossary.

Publishers, while impelled by self-interest to adapt themselves to popular taste, may do much to direct and elevate it; and, if conscientious and independent, this they will labor earnestly to do. As in every other craft, many of them are merely mercenary, reckless of the influence they exert, so that it *pays*. But there are those who, while pursuing their own legitimate interest, keep in view their responsibilities to society, and seek to elevate while they please the public taste. To this class belong the publishers just named, and we rejoice to know that the number is multiplying.

The Child's Book of Nature. Three Parts in One. Part I.—Plants. Part II.—Animals. Part III.—Air, Water, Heat, Light, &c. By Worthington Hooker, M. D. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Both for matter and method, this is one of the best books of its kind we have seen. The author has used his knowledge in a winning way to impart instruction to the young. He begins by interesting his readers in his subject in general, then presents the rudiments of the science in an easy manner, and so ascends to the less-understood particulars, after the pupil has become in a degree trained for it. Thus, for instance, in the part on Plants, he first speaks of "our love of flowers;" then, "how flowers are made; of the colors, the perfume, the shapes and habits of flowers; what live on flowers; and what the Bible says about flowers."

From flowers, he proceeds to fruits—what seeds are for; life in the seed; and how seeds are scattered. Next, he tells us about leaves; the sap in them; their uses, and leaves in autumn; of leaf-buds, and their coverings. So, too, what roots are for; of stalks and trunks; of the bark of trees and shrubs; of the wood in them; and what is made from sap; of its circulation; of the sleep and death of plants, &c.

All these topics are illustrated and enlivened by a variety of interesting statements and references to curious facts; while at the end of every chapter, all through the book, is a list of questions that may be used to recall to the mind the knowledge received; and the volume thus is rendered a pleasant and useful book for study. A similar course is pursued in the other parts.

As to animals, he inquires, What is made from the blood? How the blood is made? Then there is a short chapter on Mother Earth. Next he gives an account of the stomach and the teeth; of the circulation of the blood; breathing; the brain and nerves; how the mind gets knowledge of seeing; how the eye is guarded; of hearing, the smell, the taste, and touch; of the bones and the muscles; the brain and nerves; the variety of machinery in animals; the hands, and what animals use for hands, and the tools of animals; the instruments of defence and attack; wings, coverings of animals, and their beauty; how man is superior to animals; of the thinking of animals; what sleep is for; and, lastly, of death in man and animals.

In his third part, he treats of air, and air in motion; of flying and swimming; of the pressure of air; of pumps, the barometer, air pump; of gases, powder, pop-guns, balloons, and bubbles; of heated air and chimneys. Next, of the uses of water, and its trying always to be level; of its pressure of attraction in solids and fluids; of water in the air, clouds; of snow, frost, and ice; heat and cold; of the diffusion of heat, and what heat does; of steam, light, color, electricity, magnetism, gravitation, the motion of the Earth, and friction.

We have given this summary of the subjects, as the best method of letting our readers see the extent and utility of the book; and they can easily perceive that the range of topics is wide indeed, so that, in the compass of these 480 pages of a small quarto, very neatly printed, and full of handsome wood-cuts, with its nice cover, we are furnished with a volume of unusual attractions. Many a child will devour it, with eager curiosity and thirst for knowledge, as we trust also many a parent will gladly place it, with its high moral bearing, unfolding of the wondrous works of God in a way that the young may feel its power, in the hands of their loved offspring, as a reward of obedience and diligence in their studies. It has evidently been prepared with care, and evinces a good knowledge of the wants of the youthful mind, and skill in meeting them. There is no attempt at display, but a familiar, lively method of instruction, in a conversational style, such as suits those for whom it is particularly intended. We are glad to be able to point it out, and thus briefly indicate some of its excellent features. And we hope its author will often employ his skillful pen in similar methods of imparting knowledge.

The Eclectic Magazine for May.

Mr. Bidwell seems to spare no pains to make his periodical attractive. Every monthly issue brings us some new face, and for this number he has chosen Handel, the great musical composer, so well known by the unequalled oratorios, that will live down to the end of time. It is one of Sartain's finely-executed mezzo-tints, a grand portrait, in the large flowing wig and the costume of his time; his expressive features, full cheeks, and double chin, and beautiful cut mouth and lips, marking the man, who, from his mere boyhood up to the day of his death, at the age of seventy, and thus, for more than sixty years, was a wonder of his age.

A short biographical sketch or memoir is also given, which might, we think, have been enlarged, by the addition of numerous particulars of interest from his history.

Besides these, the number contains a good selection from the Edinburgh, North British, and London Quarterly Reviews, as well as articles furnished from Frazer's Magazine, Titan, Bentley's Miscellany, Dublin Magazine, and Blackwood's Magazine, covering a variety of matter relating to different topics. Those on "Philip II and His Times," "Mrs. Browning's Poems," "Life in Germany," and "Discoveries in Chaldea," "Ladies of the Reformation—Wife of Calvin," will, we doubt not, be read with pleasure, and some of the lighter papers and shorter pieces will not be passed over without an appreciative glance.

We think, however, that, with all its excellence, were Mr. Bidwell to allow himself a wider range among foreign literature, he would find his account in it, and make his work still more acceptable.

The Faithful Promiser and the Altar Stones. By the author of "Morning and Night Watches," "Words and Mind of Jesus," &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

We have recently spoken of the author of this work in a notice of the "Memories of Bethany," and so we need only refer to that as a proof of our high estimate and her characteristics as a writer.

The first part of the present little volume, "The Faithful Promiser," has been welcomed by the Christian public for some time in a neat English issue, and is one of the best of the series of Daily Meditations on a verse of Scripture that have appeared. "The Altar Stones" is new to us, being, as first published, "a little volume of original hymns, simple in thought and diction," in which "*Stones of Remembrance*" have been made suggestive of thought for each day of the month. The poetry, though making no pretension to anything above mediocrity, is yet pleasant and easy to read, and imbued with such a rich spirit of devotional thought and feeling, as makes it a desirable acquisition to the class of hymns to which it belongs, for private use or the family.

Expository Thoughts on the Gospels. For Family and Private Use, with the Text Complete. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A., Christ Church, Oxford, &c., author of "Living or Dead," "Puritan and Preacher," &c. St. Matthew. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers 1857. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

The design of this work differs from that of numerous commentaries; for, as the author observes in the preface, he "does not profess to expound every verse of the Gospels, grapple with every difficulty, attempt the solution of every hard text," and these "Expository Thoughts are not a continuous and homiletic exposition, containing practical remarks on every verse." He has "divided the sacred texts into sections or passages, averaging about twelve verses in each." To these he has "supplied a continuous series of short, plain Expositions," in each of which he states briefly the main scope and purpose; then selects two or three prominent points, and dwells upon them, and seeks to enforce them upon the reader's attention. He expresses a hope that the work may be found "*suitable for use at family prayers*," and also "*prove an aid to those who visit the sick and the poor*," as well as "not be unprofitable *for private reading and a companion to the Gospels*."

We think, from the examination we have been able to make of it, that he has succeeded admirably. Indeed, from what we had before seen from the pen of Mr. Ryle, we should have expected he would do so. His tracts are among some of the best in the later issues of the Tract Society, and his small volumes are works characterized by much point and directness, as well as terseness and vigor of general application. "The Priest, Puritan, and Teacher," we noticed a year or two since, as a very instructive little volume, presenting us with sketches of several worthies of Christian remembrance. He writes short, pithy sentences, and brings home to the heart the great truths of the Gospel in forcible language of conviction. No one can read this book, for instance, without feeling that, with the author, the enforcement of Christ's teaching is a serious business; and he does not let the reader escape from a pungent application of what he believes to be its import to the hearts and lives of all. Such preaching, whether in the pulpit, in the family, or in the closet, will not be without its effect and reward; and we hope that its solemn messages may reach to thousands throughout our land.

Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson. For sale by J. Shillington, Washington, D. C.

This book is, as its title imports, a *New* Cookery Book, by an authoress well known to the housekeepers of America. It is well printed, is well filled with all manner of receipts, and is well recommended. *More* we can't say of it—how can we? If Mr. Peterson or Miss Leslie will send us "specimens" of their cookery, which is of course according to the rules of the book, we can then pronounce an opinion. The proof of the pudding is *always* in the eating.

The Ladies' Home Magazine. Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur & Co.

The June number of this monthly is prettily illustrated, and contains a good collection of matter.

Littell's Living Age. Boston: Littell, Son, & Co.

Number 678 is received, and contains another instalment of "The Dead Secret;" a Sketch of Edward Gibbon, by Henry Rogers; a "Remonstrance with Dickens," by Blackwood; and other shorter articles. It is a good number.

Stockton's Book and Journal. Volume I. Number V. May, 1857.

This number of the little periodical we have heretofore noticed, besides containing, in the journal portion, various remarks and notices connected with Bibliography, has likewise another of the author's eloquent sermons, entitled, "The Current Condition of the Bible," being one of a series on "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God, or the Supremacy of the Bible." It is written in his usual glowing style, and, as he is well known as a preacher of great popularity, it will be warmly received and welcomed by his numerous friends and admirers. His enterprise of publishing the Bible in separate portions appears to be advancing in success; the various little publications of which, besides this before us, there is also "*The Bible Times*," a small monthly paper, are increasing in their circulation and usefulness. We are glad to see such proofs that the word of God is having free course in our land, and thus its Divine author is magnifying his name.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

An important arrangement has been made by the Treasury Department by which any parties intending to purchase Kansas trust lands can deposite money with the Treasurer in Washington, and receive therefor checks, good as the cash in Kansas; and as the land agents in the Territory can receive only specie, it will prove a great accommodation to land speculators.

Office-seekers are abundant in Washington "about these days." A correspondent of the New York *Observer*, who seems to be one of initiated, says that the President receives all with courtesy, and generally contrives to give a final answer, upon the first call, to each one of the army of beggars which besieges the White House. For twelve first-class missions there are two hundred applicants, and for the Consulates there are many hundred applicants. Of the foreign ministers appointed by the late Administration, but two voluntarily relinquish their places—Gov. Seymour, at St. Petersburg, and Gov. Vroom, at Berlin.

It is rumored that Gov. Walker is to take Mr. Dallas's place at the Court of St. James, next winter, if he succeed in pacificating Kansas.

The Secretary of the Interior says that some of the best lands in Wisconsin will not be withdrawn from the market for the benefit of the Railway Companies, so that squatters will, for some time to come, be able to secure pre-emption rights.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ion) says:

"There are but twenty-nine foreign missions, the salaries of which are from seven thousand five hundred dollars to seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. The ministers resident have a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars. Most of them, and there are eighteen, might be dispensed with. Two of them have been withdrawn, to wit: the ministers for Nicaragua and for New Granada. Two of the ministers, one for Chili and the other for China, have been recently appoinsed. A number of the incumbents will not be removed, under any considerations. Several others will be able to hold on for a year. Therefore, the President cannot gratify more than fifteen or twenty of the several hundred applicants for these situations. The doctrine of rotation in application to these and other Federal offices is availed of merely as a pretext for a change, which is made necessary by a change of political circumstances, or by the necessity of employing more ability or character in the office."

Col. McMullin has been appointed Governor of Washington Territory.

An arrival of a few tons of guano, from the American Guano Islands, is expected in a few day at the Patent Office. Samples of it will be distributed to agriculturists gratuitously.

Secretary Stanton has telegraphed to the Administration that "the prospects are good" in Kansas—whether for the success of the Border Ruffians, or general quiet, is not mentioned.

News from Dr. Caldwell, of the recent expedition to the Isthmus of Darien, has been received. He reports strongly in favor of the practicability of a ship canal between the two oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Attorney General has decided that the Government must grant an absolute fee-simple patent to the Christian Indians to their lands, which were formerly the lands of the Delawares, and that the tribe can alienate them by treaty and with the consent of the Government.

The War Department has ordered 150,000 rations of desiccated vegetables, from the house of Chollon & Co., of Paris, for the use of the army on the plains. Is it not a little singular that, with all our Yankee ingenuity and invention, we must go to France for our army rations?

A large and commodious college edifice is to be erected near Judge Douglas's present residence in Washington.

The deputy of Major McCulloch writes that the Major is "not at home," but expresses the opinion that he will accept the Governorship of Utah. If so, according to the news from Utah, he will have plenty to do in establishing his authority over Brigham Young and his deluded followers.

"Commerce is King."—The *South* asks:

"Who knows but that the ascertained and admitted necessity of compulsory negro labor in the tropics may operate a repeal of the foolish interdict against the slave trade? Who knows but that it may correct the moral depravity of Christendom, and reinstate Slavery in the confidence of mankind? For the wants of white men must triumph over the negro's absurd claim to liberty; and any deficiency in the supply of tropical productions will be made good, if necessary, by the re-establishment of Slavery and the slave trade. Idle scruples may postpone the day, but in time the tropical regions of this continent will be rescued from decay and sterility by the compulsory labor of negroes. There is no other solution of the problem. The world will not suffer the wealth of the tropics to waste in undeveloped profusion; and if African Slavery be essential to its enjoyment, then the world will demand the revival and extension of African Slavery. Commerce is King."

The reliance of the *South* is upon Commerce—not upon Christianity, it seems. But is it not mistaken as to Commerce? What if Commerce should aid the negro in his strivings for freedom "in the tropics," as it has done in more temperate zones? Does not the *South* beg the question, when it sets down African *Slavery* as necessary to the development of the tropics? African *labor* may be—but not Slavery. And, again, if Commerce demands the extension of Slavery, is it sure that Commerce will triumph?

The Mob and Lynch Law Executions in Kentucky.—*Louisville, Ky., May* 15.—The riot which took place here yesterday, on the acquittal of the four negroes who murdered the Joyce family, was led by a young Joyce, son of one of the parties murdered. As soon as the result of the trial was known, a large mob, headed by young Joyce, organized and made several attempts upon the jail where the negroes were incarcerated, but failed to penetrate its walls. The jailers, fearing another attack, ordered ten men to be armed as a guard, which was done, when they commenced firing from the jail into the air, for the purpose of intimidating the rioters. The latter however, were not to be put down so easily, and they soon returned with a cannon, and placed it near the jail.

The keepers, on hearing this, immediately capitulated, when three of the negroes were seized by the infuriate mob, and hung to a tree. The other negro cut his throat in jail, preferring to die thus than by the hands of the mob. Young Joyce, who headed the rioters, and who is supposed to be insane, has been put in close confinement. Serious fears are entertained that the mob will attack Messrs. Wolf and Rosseau, the counsel who defended the negroes, but the authorities will endeavor to prevent any further acts of violence. Our citizens generally disapprove of the verdict acquitting the blacks, but at the same time deprecate riots.

Louisville, May 15.—The remaining negro implicated in the murder of the Joyce family was taken from the jail last night and hung by the mob. This makes the third hanged by the mob, beside the one who committed suicide, under the impulse of fear, at the time of the first attack.

Chief Justice Oakley, of the Supreme Court, New York, died on the 12th inst.

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE.

☞ Extract of a letter from Ex-Senator Nourse, to the Editor of the *Era*, dated—

"Bath, Me., *May* 12, 1857.

"My Dear Sir: I am glad to see that you take a sensible view in regard to the course to be taken by the Free State men of Kansas, and that you maintain it manfully in the teeth of all opposition, come from whatever quarter it may. If the Government and the Territorial authorities fulfil their fair promises, it is only to vote, and the deed is done. Kansas is at once a free State by her own election. If they play false, as no doubt they will, let our friends be prepared to show when, where, and how they do so, and hold them responsible at the bar of public opinion, which, sooner or later, governs and regulates all things in this country. Then, if Slavery is forced upon them palpably against the will of the majority, the people of the State, as a State, can and will rectify the wrong, even by revolution, if need be, and the country and the world will sustain them in it. But to fall back upon the Topeka Constitution, and the wrongs that led to it, flagrant and oppressive as they were, experience should teach them by this time that nothing can come of it by way of securing their rights. The question is not, have they heretofore been wronged, but shall they now be righted? And if they will not even attempt to right themselves, the ready answer to all complaints and murmurings will be, 'You might have prevented the mischief, if you would, but you did not choose to. The only fair inference, therefore, is, that that you did not wish it prevented.'

"It must be made to appear distinctly that *this* Administration, like that of Pierce, is bent on making Kansas a slave State, the will of the people to the contrary notwithstanding. Such, I have no doubt, is the fact; but it will of course be their policy to conceal that fact; and our friends in the Territory are doing what they can to aid them in the fulfilment of that purpose. Is it not passing strange they should fail to see that such is the inevitable tendency of the course they are now pursuing? Let them, as you say, note every wrong, as it is being done, and make proof of it, protest against it, and insist on its correction. That being done, it matters little whether justice is done or denied to them. Only let it be shown conclusively that it is wittingly and willingly refused, and that under authority and by the sanction of the General Government, and the ground thay stand upon would be impregnable. I hope it is not yet too late for this ground to be taken, and steadily and resolutely maintained to the last."

FROM OREGON.

A subscriber, writing from Oregon Territory, says:

"The Slave Oligarchy is at work in Oregon. I had thought that we lived in a free country, but the myrmidons of Slavery are already raising their black banners on all the hill-tops. God grant that they may never sway the sceptre of power.

"Can a Christian, having the spirit of Christ dwelling in him, and governed by the pure teachings of Him who went about doing good, ever give his vote for dealing, like Babylon of old, in "slaves and the souls of men?" Can such a one be training up his own children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, when he sets them the example of voting for a "domestic institution" which degrades morals, paralyzes industry, and tears children from the embraces of their own mothers, putting them up on the auction block, to be sold to the dealers in bodies and souls as mere chattels? I trow not."

CALIFORNIA.

An intelligent California correspondent writes as follows, by the last mail:

"San Francisco, *April* 19, 1857.

"The cause of Republicanism has but little to expect from California for the present, at least as long as vice, immorality, and political corruption, reign triumphant, as they do now. Although possessing natural resources and advantages equal, if not superior, to any portion of the globe, California may be set down as amongst the least prosperous of the United States. Extravagance and bad morals seem to have corrupted everything. Look where you will, high or low, among rich or poor, the result is the same. So long as such is the fact, it is not to be expected that the doctrine of the equality of man, as professed by the Republican party, can find a rapid growth, or reap a ready harvest. Next to a sound morality, what we need most is the right kind of political intelligence. Newspapers, such as the *Era*, *New York Evening Post*, (I mention these, because I am better acquainted with them,) should be placed within the reach of intelligent, liberal, reading men. It is idle to expect to remove the long-standing prejudices of years, during the excitements of a Presidential canvass.

Our Senatorial election seems to have excited little or no comment from the press of the Atlantic States. Here, the election of Dr. Gwin raised one universal storm of indignation; even the *San Francisco Herald*, the very type of Southern chivalry and Slavery extension, denounced it in bitter terms. It is perhaps hard to believe that one occupying the commanding position which Dr. Gwin has, heretofore, would consent to take the Senatorship, shorn of its powers, from the hands of David C. Broderick, a man whom he and his friends had affected to despise; but it is nevertheless true. (See his card to the people of California.) His election took everybody by surprise. The first intimation we had in this city of the probability of such an occurrence was, that large contributions were being made by his friends, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in particular, had opened their hearts. The same evening it was made public that he had signed a paper, giving to Broderick all the solicitation of Federal offices, and acknowledging that he received his election from his hands, and that a paper to that effect would be published in the Broderick organ at Sacramento on a certain day, all of which proved to be the fact. It is also understood and believed there is another paper in existence, in which the Doctor still further humiliated himself, in order to obtain the coveted prize. Next to one of their own number, Broderick is perhaps as acceptable to the Republicans as any one who could have been selected from his party; for, be it known, he is the only man in the way of political preferment in this State who has opposed the schemes of the Slavery Extensionists. To them his election is a bitter pill. Him they could neither drive out nor crush, and he has by his native talent and energy triumphed over all his enemies and all competitors. He is, notwithstanding what has been said against him, a man of many sterling qualities, and will, it is believed, be disposed to act with some degree of firmness between the North and the South; or, in other words, that the votes of the California Senators will not always be found on the side of Slavery. J. E. Despean."

From the New York Daily Times, of the 13th inst.

GOV. R. J. WALKER.

Interesting Exposition of his Views and Purposes in Regard to Kansas.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, the new Governor of Kansas, arrived in this city last evening, from Washington, on his way to that Territory. He immediately repaired to the Astor House, where he had been invited to meet a number of his personal friends at a complimentary dinner, given by his friend, Mr. Solomon Kohnstamm, at which were present, I. V. Fowler, Esq., George Sanders, Esq., R. J. Dillon, Esq., Hon. E. O. Perrin, Sidney Webster, Esq., Hiram Fuller, Esq., and some fifteen or twenty other distinguished guests.

In response to a complimentary toast, Mr. Walker made a brief, eloquent, and very effective speech, in which he took occasion not only to return his thanks for the kind feeling towards himself personally, evinced by the company present, but also to say something of the affairs and prospects of the Territory which was to be the scene of his future labors. He said that nothing could have induced him to accept the office of Governor of Kansas, tendered him by the President of the United States, but the hope of restoring peace to that Territory, and of doing something to settle, decisively and finally, the great controversy which had divided the country, and which was the only thing which threatened the peace and stability of the Union.

He declared himself devoted to the Union, believing that upon its preservation rested the hopes, not of this country alone, but of the world, for popular Freedom—and said he was profoundly anxious to remove everything which threatens its peace and menaces its existence. The Kansas question constituted, in his judgment, the most threatening of the perils by which it had ever been threatened; and he hoped that, if this could be fairly and satisfactorily adjusted, the *last* of the dangers which menace its peace would be dispelled. It was this feeling which had induced him to accept this appointment, and he was prepared to enter upon its duties in the spirit of peace and harmony which their proper discharge would undoubtedly demand. He was prepared and resolved to attempt the settlement of the differences which prevail in Kansas, upon the principles of the fundamental law of the Territory, and of the Constitution of the United States—principles which had received the sanction of that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States—namely: that *it belonged to the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what their domestic institutions should be.* He recognised to the fullest extent the justice of these principles. He believed them to be the only principles upon which the institutions of any State could be fairly and finally established. He believed that neither Massachusetts, Connecticut, nor Missouri, had any more right to say what the institutions of Kansas should be, than the people of Kansas had to say what the institutions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Missouri, should be.

It was entirely wrong and unconstitutional for the people of any one State to interfere with the affairs or institutions of any other. Each was sovereign and independent, and was entitled to the full and fair exercise of that sovereignty and independence. He was prepared and determined to apply these principles to the administration of affairs in Kansas. The *people* of that Territory had a clear and unquestionable right to decide for themselves upon the adoption of a State Constitution—and any attempt on the part of any Convention, or any other body of men, however respectable and influential they might be, to impose upon the Territory a Constitution *not* sanctioned by the popular vote, would be an usurpation and a wrong which could not be tolerated for a moment. So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor Walker said he was determined the *people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full, free, and solemn expression of their will upon the adoption of any Constitution that might be framed, after a fair and satisfactory census of all the bona fide inhabitants who might be in the Territory at the time.*

He considered this due to them. It was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty. And he should consider it, not only a point of law and of official duty, as an officer of the Territory, but *a point of honor as a man and a gentleman*, to do everything in his power to secure to them the full, fair, and indisputed exercise of this fundamental right. This he believed to be the great point essential to the peace and welfare of Kansas. If the people could have such a vote, all dissensions would be settled. And he regarded all the past differences—the contests about the Legislature, about the Topeka Constitution, about the census and register of voters—as preliminary questions; important, undoubtedly, but deriving most of their consequence from their relation to this great and paramount question, the right of the people of Kansas to decide for themselves upon the Constitution which may be offered for their adoption. If this could be properly and satisfactorily adjusted, all the difficulties which now embarrass the settlement of the Territory would disappear.

Governor Walker said it had been his fortune to be engaged in various positions and departments of the public service, but he had never entered upon any duties which seemed to him of more vital importance than those connected with his present office. He entered upon their discharge with a sincere and earnest desire to contribute something to the welfare of the Territory, and to the peace and stability of our common Union. If he could accomplish this, he should feel abundantly repaid for any labor or anxiety which the responsibilities resting upon him might involve. He submitted these remarks, after a long day's fatiguing journey, without the slightest expectation of being called upon to say anything upon the subject, but with the utmost frankness and willingness to make known the views and sentiments with which he should enter upon the performance of his duties.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 15.—The steamer Asia arrived at this port to-day, from Liverpool. She brings dates to the 2d instant.

ENGLAND.

The Duchess of Gloucester, the last surviving daughter of George III, died on the 30th of April.

According to the Board of Trade returns, the exports of March show an increase of over one million sterling, as compared with the same month last year.

A communication from Mr. Dallas to Lord Clarendon announces the presentation by the American Government of a silver medal and a sum of money to the Margate boatmen who rescued the crew of the ship Northern Belle.

The British Parliament had met, but nothing beyond the usual formalities had taken place. Evelyn Denison was elected Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lady Franklin has purchased the Aberdeen clipper, to make another search for her long-lost husband, and has given the command to Captain McClintock.

It is not improbable that Lord Palmerston may attempt the passing of a little reform bill, in order to disarm rivalry, embracing the extension of suffrage to all the learned professions, commissioned officers of the army, navy, and militia, railway servants of a certain rank, schoolmasters and others, of a certain amount of educational training.

Reports were again in circulation that the King of Denmark would be forced to abdicate.

Except an increased discontent in the Turkish Principalities, there is but little European news.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, had been received with royal honors in every part of France which he visited. He was last at Paris.

The Duke Constantine, of Russia, had been received at Paris with great honors.

SPAIN.

Dispatches from the French ambassador at Madrid announce that the Spanish Government accepts the principle of the arrangement with Mexico.

The Queen of Spain's forthcoming speech would announce the re-establishment of friendly relations between Spain and Rome, and, in reference to the difficulty with Mexico, express a hope that Mexico will apologize and pay the indemnity demanded; otherwise, Spain will proceed to hostile measures.

SWITZERLAND.

The Neufchatel question stands thus: The King of Prussia is to get a million francs, but the Swiss Government will not recognise his title as Prince of Neufchatel.

CHINA.

Le Nord says that the French authorities will formally demand a permanent embassy at Pekin; and, in case of refusal, will endeavor, in concert with the English forces, to penetrate to the capital by water, and there dictate terms to the Chinese.

The coolies on board the Peruvian ship Carmen, bound for Callao, revolted at sea, set fire to the vessel, and all on board, two hundred in number, perished. Those on board the British ship Fulnare also revolted, and set fire to the ship. The flames were extinguished, but twenty-seven coolies were killed or wounded, before order was restored.

From Shanghai, it is stated that a band of rebels had burnt Honheu, in the province of Kiangse, and some fifteen chops of tea were destroyed.

The Mandarin Government of Whampoa had sentenced three Chinese merchants to death, for having conversed on commercial relations with the English, contrary to command.

The British Board of Trade returns for March show a continued increase in the declared value of exports. The total amount is £10,456,348, against £9,448,570 in March, 1856. The augmentation is £1,007,788, or more than 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month of last year, and £3,145,043, or 43 per cent., as compared with March, 1855. The total increase of exports from Great Britain for the first quarter of the year has been nearly 15 per cent. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1855, it has been about 52 per cent. The tonnage of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, during the three months, was 1,436,646 inward, against 1,318,310 in March, 1856; and outward, 2,095,608, against 1,892,650. In the coasting trade the tonnage was 3,038,557, against 2,951,558 tons for the entries inward; while the clearances were 3,198,903, against 3,035,744 tons to the corresponding date of the preceding year.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 18.—The steamer Arago, from Liverpool, arrived here this evening, with dates to the 6th inst. She brings 300 passengers and $185,000 in specie.

Among the passengers are Mr. Wise, Secretary of the American Legation; Mr. Chase, Vice Consul at Paris; and Mr. Camille Delpis, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington.

Admiral Lyons's squadron had arrived at Malta. A Tripoli slave ship had been seized, and the slaves liberated.

Certain reforms in the Greek worship have been directed to be carried out.

The Austrian Ministry had been defeated and resigned, and a new Ministry formed.

Sir John Ramsden had been appointed Under Secretary of War.

Admiral Behren's Russian squadron was soon expected at Algiers.

The general election in France was fixed for the 21st of June.

The Russian railway subscription in London had failed.

Martinez de la Rosa has been chosen President of the Spanish Congress.

On the 14th inst. the Arago saw a large iceberg.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The *Boston Traveller*, in speaking of the recent exhibitions of violence in this city, says that they may be attributed to the outrage perpetrated upon Mr. Sumner last summer. That outrage was not condemned by Democrats generally, and, as a matter of course, similar ones follow it. Not very close logic.

Miss M. C. Calhoun, youngest daughter of the late John C. Calhoun, died at the family residence on the 2d inst.

Eleven hundred persons recently sailed in one vessel from Portsmouth, England, for China. Nine hundred were troops.

The Rev. Leo. B. Terrett, formerly Professor at Amherst College, has commenced a suit against the Concord Railroad Company, for damages to the amount of $40,000, for personal injuries received by him while upon that road, and, as he alleges, through the carelessness of the Company's servants.

The people of Mexico were much concerned about the rejection of the Forsyth treaties, at the latest accounts.

Navigation is fully resumed upon the Western Lakes.

A Protestant clergyman of France has just purchased 3,000 acres of land in Monongalia county, Virginia, for seventy-five cents per acre. The land is for his congregation, now in France, but who will emigrate in a body.

A scheme is on foot in Liverpool, England, for the formation of a new line of steamers to Australia. According to the scheme, the steamers will each be of ten thousand tons burden, will cost ten millions of dollars, and make the passage in one month.

A member of the English Parliament is not subject to arrest. Hudson, the ex-railway king, by his recent election to Parliament saved himself from jail, for he owes $500,000.

The Kansas *Herald* has a circulation of 8,000, and the proprietor is about to procure a power press.

The recent stories of horrible Indian massacres in the West were principally fabrications.

Lots which sold for $30 last winter, in Lawrence, Kansas, now sell for $300.

Thirty thousand slaves were sold, and removed from Virginia, last year.

At the city election held on the 13th inst., in Providence, Rhode Island, no choice was made for Mayor. The Republicans and Americans elected their ticket for aldermen, and a majority of the members of the common council.

The vote for Mayor in the recent Indianapolis (Ind.) election was as follows:

Wallace, Republican	1,736
Taylor, Democrat	1,585
Republican majority	151

Dr. Brandreth, of New York, offers to be one of ten who will give a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Dr. Burdell. The *Times*, of that city, distances him by offering, on their own account, $5,000 reward.

The Atlantic and Mississippi United.—On Monday night, about nine o'clock, says the *Savannah News*, the steam whistle announced the return of the train which left Savannah on Tuesday last, for Memphis, on the banks of the Mississippi. The train which bore the delegation and fire companies from Savannah arrived in Memphis on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, and left that city on Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, arriving back on Monday evening at 9 o'clock, making the run of 750 *miles, without a change of cars, in fifty-two hours.*

The State of Michigan has established a College of Agriculture, on a farm of seven hundred fertile acres, near the city of Lansing, where the State Capitol is located. Joseph R. Williams, late editor of the Toledo *Blade*, is President. It has an endowment of $56,000, the proceeds of the Salt Spring lands originally donated to the Territory of Michigan by the Federal Government. The Legislature has appropriated $20,000 per annum for two years to the support of the College. There are already accommodations for eighty students. No charge is now made for tuition, but each student is required to work three hours per day, for which he is paid. This, we believe, will be the first State Agricultural College actually in operation in America; but Pennsylvania and Illinois are preparing to follow. The Michigan College will be dedicated on the 13th instant.

The Messrs. Appleton have purchased the lots immediately in the rear of their premises, corner of Broadway and Leonard street, with the intention of enlarging their present store. When the addition is completed, they will have a sales-room with a width of sixty feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty. The rear building will be carried up before the rear wall of the present structure is removed. The estimated cost of the improvement is $15,000.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Pennsylvania Public Works.—It was announced yesterday that both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania had passed the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The price to be paid is $7,500,000; but if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should buy it, as they probably will do, they shall pay besides the sum of $1,500,000 in five per cent. bonds. In consideration of this extra charge, they are to be released from all taxes on tonnage as well as on their property, except for city, borough, county, township, or school purposes.

Apprentices' Library—Liberal Donation.—At a meeting of the Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, held at their room, southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, May 7, 1857, the following interesting communication was received:

To the Trustees of the Apprentices' Library:

Gentlemen: We have the pleasure of informing you that a credit has been opened in our house, in accordance with the following extract from a letter of instructions from a friend of your institution:

"When a boy, and not able to obtain books in any other way, I received much pleasure and instruction from those which were then loaned to me by the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia.

"Success in life has not made me unmindful of early benefits, and I desire in part to pay back the debt I owe to the above institution. I wish you, therefore, to furnish to the Trustees of the Apprentices' Library, books to the value of one thousand dollars, selected from the newest and best standard literature of the day."

Two Weeks Later from California.—*New York, May* 13.—The steamer George Law arrived here this evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, with the California mails of the 20th ult., and $1,700,000 in treasure.

She connected with the steamer Golden Age, which brought down $2,000,000 in gold.

On the 20th ultimo, the Golden Age passed the steamer Orizaba, and on the 24th she passed the Golden Gate, with the New York mails of 5th ultimo.

The steamers Independence and Decatur were at Panama, and the Cyane at Aspinwall.

A bill had passed the California Assembly, appointing a board of examiners to fund the indebtedness of San Francisco accruing previous to July, 1855.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee, by direction of the Assembly, reported a bill preventing the immigration of colored persons to the State. The bill will probably pass.

The Senate had passed the bill to submit the payment of the State debt to the people.

The Legislature had voted to adjourn on the 27th of April.

The mining news is very favorable, but business was dull.

It is generally thought that the people of Oregon will adopt a State form of Government, and a Constitution prohibiting Slavery.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley, that Brigham Young had been compelled to flee from Salt Lake, to save himself from the fury of his flock.

The Panama and California papers contain nothing from Nicaragua.

Mr. Fletcher, the United States consul at Aspinwall, has returned to Panama, and issued a proclamation prohibiting the entry of adventurers who have taken or intended to take part in the Central American war into Panama.

The dates from Bogota are to April 9th. Senor Ansemano had introduced a project into the Chamber of Representatives, for placing the Isthmus of Panama under the protection of New Granada, England, France, the United States, and Sardinia.

Callao dates to April 12th, and Valparaiso dates to April 1st, had reached Panama.

Peru was in a very unsettled state. Castillo left in the steamer Santiago, with 2,000 troops, for the south. Huamchap and Sambaqneque were in possession of Castilla's troops. Paita was in possession of Vivanco. The Santiago was captured by the Apurimac, after Castilla had landed his troops. Vivanco, with a force of 600 to 1,000 troops, was to sail on the evening of the 16th, for Callao.

A Mammoth Tennessee Dinner.—The dinner table at the late railroad festival in Memphis was nearly three-quarters of a mile long, and had on it eight thousand plates and dishes, two thousand five hundred pounds beef and mutton, seventy-five hams, sixty pigs, one hundred and twenty-five turkeys, four hundred chickens, one hundred and eighty beef tongues, ten barrels of potatoes, eighteen baskets salad, twelve barrels ice water, five hundred pounds cake, besides raisins, almonds, oranges, &c. Some 15,000 or 20,000 persons partook of the dinner.

Compliment to an American Naval Officer.—The *Espana* of Madrid states that the Queen had sent the Government of the United States, for the Captain of the American war steamer Waterwitch, a magnificent Spanish sword, wrought with exquisite taste, and worth ten thousand reals, for his generous aid to the crew of the shipwrecked Spanish frigate Carthagenera.

Property at St. Louis.—A parcel of property at St. Louis, belonging to the Presbyterian University of that city, purchased two years ago for $24,000, has just been sold for $34,000. The University intends to select a more eligible site near the city.

Sad Accident.—A despatch from Chicago communicates the intelligence that on Monday, the 11th instant, the Belgian Consul at that city, M. Adolphe Poncelet, with two unknown persons, was drowned, at a place some ten miles further south, probably in the Calumet river, which is resorted to a good deal for fishing. We learn from Mr. M. S. Mange, the Belgian Consul at this port, that Mr. Poncelet was a gentleman of high character and attainments, and only about twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Mange has great fears that one of the two unknown persons drowned may have been the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, M. de Bosch Spencer, who recently left New York for Chicago and a tour in the West, and who would naturally be in the company of the Belgian Consul during his stay at Chicago.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, May* 13.

The Albany *Argus* estimates the maple sugar crop of the State of New York for the present spring at 20,000,000 pounds; the total value of which at 12½ cents per pound (a low estimate) is $2,500,000. The same paper estimates the whole crop of the Union at 68,500,000 pounds, valued at $8,562,500—making the quantity and value very nearly equal to one half the cane product of last year, and contributing in a very important degree to relieve the last year's deficiency.

Land Speculation.—The farmers of an interior county of New York had on deposit in a certain bank, in the spring of 1856, the sum of $455,000. Week before last, its deposit account footed up only $25,000, the balance having been withdrawn for investment at the West, and now the farmers are borrowing money.

Trade between Charleston and Spain.—The trade between Charleston, S. C., and Spanish ports, appears to be quite large. Since the 1st of September last, there has been exported in fifty vessels, 13,128 bales of cotton, 38,429 barrels of flour, and 21,290 bushels of corn. In addition to which, there was a considerable amount of lumber, spirits of turpentine, pitch, &c.

The Approaching Railroad Celebration.—There were in Washington yesterday a committee of the directors of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, accompanied by the Hon. Joshua Vansant, of this city, on the part of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and others. The delegates are Messrs. Madeira, Niles, and Foulke. They went to Washington to invite the President and other dignitaries at that point to participate in the opening festivities of their road, to take place on the 1st of June proximo. These are to be in the way of an excursion by daylight, from the Federal Metropolis and Baltimore to St. Louis, Mo., and back, the opening of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis being also arranged to take place on the 4th of June, with a most imposing demonstration. The company are to leave this city on Monday, the 1st, reach Cincinnati on the succeeding Wednesday, and arrive in St. Louis on the next evening. On Friday, (the next day,) the celebration is to come off in that city; after which, the company are to return home. About forty roads, intermediate between New York and St. Louis, including the Baltimore and Ohio, have consented to pass the guests of the Ohio and Mississippi road on any day after the 26th May going out, and before the 16th June, returning. The excursion trains will leave Cincinnati and St. Louis on the morning of Thursday, June 4, and meet at Vincennes, whence the guests can proceed either to St. Louis or Cincinnati.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Vermont Legislature has refused to appropriate money to relieve the Kansas sufferers. The New York Legislature has done likewise; and Massachusetts, whose Legislature began the movement, has reduced the amount of its quota to $50,000, and will probably, in the end, vote nothing.

Massachusetts Legislature.—*Boston, May* 15.—The bill granting the aid of the State for the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company, has passed the House. According to the provisions of this bill, the State pledges itself to give its scrip from time to time as the work progresses; providing a stock subscription to the amount of $600,000 is first raised. On the payment of 20 per cent. of the stock, and the completion of one thousand feet of the tunnel, the State will commence to carry out its pledge in aid of the enterprise.

There is no chance for the passage of the bill asking the exclusive privilege of landing the sub-marine cable on our coast. Our legislators are too thoroughly posted in the tricks of the existing monopoly to consent to any such proposition.

The reported flight of Brigham Young from the Salt Lake requires confirmation. The following is the only mention of it we find in our California exchanges. It occurs in some news from Carson Valley:

"A report was prevalent in the Valley, to the effect that a serious dissension had arisen among the Saints at Salt Lake city. It is said that Brigham Young has been compelled to flee the city, to save himself from the fury of his flock. The difficulty had its origin in matters relating to the administration of the church property, we believe."

Iowa Election.—The official result has at last been announced, and turns out to be a drawn game. Bugbee, Dem., for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has 505 majority; Parvin, Dem., for Register of Land Office, 502 majority; Manning, Rep., for Commissioner of Des Moines River Navigation, has 315 majority. The vote standing thus:

Manning, Rep.	32,474
Bailey, Dem.	32,154
Manning's majority	315
Total vote	64,628

Seven counties were not returned—no election having been held in them.

New York and Pittsburgh.—The New York *Tribune* understands that the important link in the chain of roads between New York and Pittsburgh, the Allentown and Auburn road, connecting the New Jersey Central line with the Pennsylvania Central, has been placed under contract.

Freights to Europe.—It is stated that shipowners in New York are sure that rates of freight have touched bottom, some of the Liverpool ships being unable to get corn as dead weight, which they offered to take to Liverpool free of charge.

A Sugar Town.—The town of Delhi, Ingham county, Michigan, returns an aggregate of *twenty-two tons*, or 44,000 pounds of maple sugar, which, at ten cents per pound, would realize the sum of $4,400.

Lake Superior Weather.—At Portage Lake, as late as the 10th ultimo, the thermometer went down to minus 10 deg. On the 13th, the snow at Point Kowonaw was *four and a half feet deep*, but had begun to thaw. The ice, on the 7th of April, was 26 inches thick! This news may explain where our cold winds come from, and the cause of the backwardness of the season.

The Hog Cholera.—This strange disease, which has made such ravages among the porkers of the West, has also been very prevalent in New Jersey. At Easton, New Hope, Lambertville, and many other places where large numbers of hogs are kept, hundreds have died, and the disease has not yet disappeared—neither has its cause been ascertained.

Heavy Sugar Speculation.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good." The high price of sugar has already yielded a fortune to those dealers who were in a situation to take advantage of it, and among them may be mentioned the house of E. D. Morgan & Co. and of Spofford & Tileston. The latter firm, we are informed, sent an order for ten thousand tons of Manilla sugar, a part of which has already arrived. The outlay for this venture was about $900,000, and the profits are expected to exceed $250,000.—*N. Y. Post.*

Col. Crabb's Filibustering Party Captured, and to be Shot.—*New Orleans, May* 14.—Dates from the city of Mexico to the 1st state that Crabb's party of filibusters were attacked at Colorea, and surrendered at discretion. The prisoners, to the number of sixty, among whom was Col. Crabb, were all to be shot.

Shipment of Houses.—A Cincinnati firm has shipped on speculation to the Western Territories, since the 2d of March, one hundred and fifty ready-made houses. These buildings are of the cottage style, and, though transported in pieces, can be put up ready for occupancy in forty minutes.

Shipments of Tea from China.—The quantity of tea shipped from China to 30th June, last year, amounted to 89,000,000 pounds. The estimated quantity to be shipped for the year ending 30th June next is 70,000,000 pounds; but to 15th March last it was 51,000,000 pounds, against 71,000,000 pounds at same time last year.

Scarcity of Feed.—Feed is so scarce in Cattaraugus, New York, that the Randolph *Whig* expresses apprehensions that much of the land will go untilled this season, on account of want of strength in the teams to do the work. Oats are selling at one dollar per bushel, for seed.

A Brave and Conscientious Shipmaster.—We recently stated that the body of Capt. Corning, late of packet ship Confederation, of New York, was picked up off Liverpool light, he having been lost with his ship in the dreadful gales of January last. When the vessel struck, the pilot immediately abandoned his charge, and called upon all hands to save themselves. The captain charged him with running his vessel fair on to the rocks, and then being the first to seduce his officers and crew to leave him. In the mean time the boats had been got over the side, and were being rapidly filled. The captain had his wife put into one of them, and was then urged to abandon the ship and get in himself; this he refused to do, saying it was a shame for officers to be the first to leave their ship. *He then asked if no one would stand by him; a boy said he would stand by him, and went to his side;* the first officer, who was about getting into the boat, also returned, and the three were left on board to battle with the storm, in a disabled ship, and an awful night coming on. During the night she went down with these three devoted men, martyrs to duty. The boy was a colored lad of Philadelphia, and his mother is a manumitted Virginia slave.—*Boston Courier.*

Destitution and Starvation in Northern Michigan.—*Detroit, May* 16.—There is great destitution existing in Gratiot county and other secluded localities in the northern part of this State. Several persons have already died from starvation and many cattle are also perishing for the want of food.

At a meeting held last evening in the city hall here, to devise means for the relief of the destitute people, a citizen of Gratiot county was present, and stated that his wife and three children had died of starvation. He gave a gloomy account of their suffering in that region, and said people were dying for want of the most common food. The meeting decided to raise $5,000 in this city to purchase provisions with—one thousand of which was subscribed in the hall.

Guano Islands in the Arabian Sea.—Orders have just been received at Newport, Massachusetts, and offers made to charter a few ships, to load guano at these islands for Great Britain on English account. The guano deposits on these islands were discovered in 1853, by Mr. John Ord, an English master mariner. The quantity estimated is from one to two millions of tons, and worth £10,000,000 to £15,000,000. These islands had been previously ceded to the British Crown, by the Imaum of Muscat, and the English Government has leased them to Mr. Ord and his associates for the term of five years, for the purpose of removing the guano, at the rate of two shillings sterling per ton, to be paid as royalty for the first year, and four shillings per ton for the four following years; and the Government has agreed to send an armed vessel to protect them in their operations.

Gov. Walker.—It is stated that Charles McIlvaine, Esq., a lawyer, and a nephew of Bihop McIlvaine, goes to Kansas as Gov. Walker's private secretary; and also that the War Department have assigned Major Deas, Lieut. Carr, and Lieut. Walker, of the regular army, as the military aids of the Governor.

The Rich Men also Die.—The decease of three prominent merchant bankers of this city, which, in quick succession, has recently been announced, will distribute, it is estimated, about $3,000,000 to their respective heirs. Mr. Samuel Nicholson left about $800,000, which goes by his will, in nearly equal proportions, to the family relatives of his deceased wife, and to his own sisters in Ireland. He left no children. His nephew, resident in this city, is made the executor, with a legacy of $50,000. Mr. John F. A. Sandford and Mr. Jasper Grosvenor leave each an estate valued at over a million of dollars. The legatees of the first are Mrs. Sandford and three children, including a son by a previous marriage. Mr. Grosvenor, we hear, leaves only one child.—*New York Mirror.*

From Utah.—*St. Louis, May* 18.—Utah dates to the 2d have reached us. The Territory was quiet. Preparations were making to send a large number of missionaries to all parts of the world. The accounts of the movements of Brigham Young don't accord with those via California. He seemed to possess the entire confidence of the people, and was planning an exploration and pleasure excursion to the Mormon settlement at Salmon River. Bernardines and the surrounding settlements have been incorporated with Salt Lake City.

The Cheyenne Indians manifested a bold and defiant air. A trader, arrived at Fort Laramie, reported that they acknowledged a loss of sixty warriors, sent to commit depredations on the California road, in consequence of which they made prisoners of sixteen traders, and dispatched one hundred warriors to the road to avenge the loss of their tribe.

The grass was poor on the plains, and a month later than usual.

The once-celebrated steamship Great Western, the third steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic, built at Bristol in 1839, is now for sale in London. The first steamer that made the trans-Atlantic voyage was the Savannah, built in this country; the second, the Sirius, built in England. The Great Western was a very substantial and well-built vessel of 700 tons register and 400 horse power. She continued to run on the New York line for seven years without docking, and has since been employed on the West India line.

The Sonora Filibusterers all Shot.—*New Orleans, May* 15.—Mexican advices state that the Sonora filibusters were all shot on the 6th instant, and that the country was now quiet.

A Line of Steamers between France and Virginia.—Governor Wise, of Virginia, has been holding a correspondence with M. Lacouture, in reference to a line of steamships between France and Virginia. Governor Wise estimates the aggregate wealth of Virginia at eight hundred millions of dollars. He says, if the French company will make up a cargo of French goods for one steamer, and give thirty days notice of her arrival at Norfolk, the Virginia and North Carolina merchants will purchase the goods, and have a return cargo of their produce. If this one succeeds, the French line to and from Norfolk and Havana will be established. If it must have aid by contribution, it will almost be sure to have a mail contract under appropriation by Congress; for the Southern States will no longer vote for appropriations to any Northern line to carry European mails, unless equal amounts are voted to one or more Southern lines. He further proposes, that if European capitalists will bring their funds to complete the Kanawha canal and Covington and Ohio railroad, he will recommend to the General Assembly of Virginia to guaranty a stipulated interest of at least six per cent., and the entire redemption of the debt in thirty-four years, and an appropriation from the State Treasury of two hundred thousand dollars per annum, to aid in sustaining a line of steamers of sufficient class, or the Europeans to construct the works, and take them for a stipulated period of time.

Crop Prospects in England.—The advices to the first of the month show that grain and breadstuffs were rapidly recovering from the late depression in the English markets. We find, however, that the weather during the previous week had been cold and dry, enabling farmers to make good progress with field operations, though retarding vegetation; yet the wheat plant throughout England continues to be favorably reported of. In Ireland, the weather throughout the whole of April has been extremely wet and cold, preventing oat-sowing, and the preparation of the land for potatoes; this has had a great effect on the value of Indian corn, in which a very large business had been done during the week, at very fluctuating prices, closing at eight-five shillings per quarter for mixed. Wheat and flour have been in very steady demand at the full advance.

Twenty-two manumitted slaves, old and young, from the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., were at the Sprigg House, Wheeling, Wednesday. They are in charge of a gentleman who intends locating them in Western Ohio.

All the novel-readers will be delighted to hear that Bulwer has a new novel ready for the press. It will be published serially in Blackwood, and simultaneously in this country in Harper's weekly. The cunning of Pelham's hand is not gone. Public estimation has determined that his last novel was his best. You know Thackeray has said he is sorry for the fun he made of "Bulwig," and no author is more pecuniarily prosperous than the Baronet. He has every prestige of success in his new novel.

A Colored Man Elected to Office.—Thos. Howland, a colored stevedore, has been elected Warden in the third ward of Providence, R. I. The result, it appears, was brought about through a joke, but it turned out to be a reality, and a few days ago, Howland demanded to be sworn into office. His election, upon examination, was found to be legal, and he was thereupon sworn, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police in New York, owns nearly a whole township of land in Northern Illinois, to which it is his intention to remove in a few weeks. He originally purchased some eight years ago the bounty lands of Mexican soldiers, and the rise in prices has made him worth nearly half a million of dollars.

Remarkable Change in the Course of Trade.—On Friday last, there was offered for sale on the levee at St. Louis, a lot of *one hundred and thirty bales of hay from Charleston, S. C.*, which came all the way from the Atlantic shore over the railways to Memphis, thence by boats to St. Louis, performing the trip in six days. Who would have credited such a fact five years ago? Hay from the worn-out fields in the Eastern States brought by land carriage across the country, and sold in the central market of the great Western prairies! It was sold at the price of the best Illinois hay, and paid the shipper a fair profit. The merchants of St. Louis are making shipments of bale rope, bacon, and produce, directly to Charleston and Savannah, over the same route.

Dr. Burdell's Heir.—Mrs. Cunningham Burdell is understood to be about to give birth to a child, the offspring of her marriage with the late Dr. Burdell—providing that the said marriage is established to the satisfaction of the Surrogate, before whom the question is now pending. Mrs. Cunningham Burdell, as the widow of the deceased, is entitled to one-third of the property. This new heir will take the other two-thirds. In the event of the child's death, Mrs. Cunningham Burdell will inherit the whole of the property.

Heavy Gambling.—The New Orleans *Times* publishes the following suggestive paragraph:

"An editorial, with this caption, appears in the *True Delta* this morning, referring to an unfortunate loss by gaming in this city. We are requested by the friends of the young gentleman, who was the loser, to state, in extenuation of the imprudence, that his age is but 23, and that the sum lost by him at roulette—$47,000, not $66,000, as mentioned by our cotemporary—was honorably paid to the last cent, before he took his departure from the city yesterday."

The old frigate Cumberland, built in Charlestown, in 1842, has been cut down, and made one of the finest sloops of war afloat. She has all the capacity of a frigate, except in her armament, which is only that of an ordinary sloop of war. She is sparred as heavily and spreads as much canvass as our first-class frigates. She is soon to sail from Boston, to join the squadron on the coast of Africa as flag ship, under the command of John S. Missroon, Esq.

Mr. Choate's argument in behalf of Mrs. Dalton occupied fifty-four feet of solid printed matter, and by lineal measure would reach a quarter of a mile. Mr. Dana's argument on the other side would more than go half way round the Boston Common; and these two speeches, with Mr. Durant's opening address and Judge Merrick's charge, would more than reach around the Common and the public garden.

An English paper says that the inhabitants of a large district in Wales have purchased a large quantity of land in the State of Tennessee, and were about starting in a body to take possession. The movement is one (it adds) in which the whole principality feels an interest.

Journey to Boston while under the Influence of Ether.—A Miss Kissam, a pupil at Miss Adrion's seminary, Jamaica, Long Island, left the institution last Monday, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. The dentist to whom she applied advised her to inhale ether, with the intention of lessening the pain. After the ether was administered, the girl remembered nothing more until she found herself on board of one of the Norwich boats on her way to Boston, which city she reached, and was found wandering about the streets.

James A. Hackett, the unrivalled personator of Jack Falstaff, has purchased a farm of 1,200 acres in Clinton county, Illinois, on which he proposes to spend the remainder of his days. On the farm is a remarkable Indian mound, and Mr. Hackett has named his place "Hackett's Mound."

We do our friends *a real service* in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as Wistar's Balsam. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the Wild Cherry.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From the Principal of the Fredonia (New York) Seminary.

Fredonia, *July* 17.

Dear Sir: From my youth, I have been subject to lung complaints. In February last I took cold, a cough set in, I expectorated freely, but the mucus raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply seated. Two or three physicians kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curing coughs, but they failed to reach my case. In the latter part of April I left home, intending to travel a while, and, if possible, escape by that means from present danger. When I reached Buffalo, my cough was considerably aggravated. A friend there advised me to try the *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. The next day, my friend urged me again to try "Dr. Wistar," and at three P. M. I was willing to try anything, for I coughed constantly. I procured a bottle, drank of it, continued taking it from that bottle one week; and when the Balsam was gone, my cough and pains were gone, and I have not coughed since.

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Commencement of the Eighth Year.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

Contents.

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Illustrated by Twenty-three Engravings.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

[FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.]

"There are many evidences of an active, intellectual life, and a desire for knowledge and improvement, among them, (*the Germans of Texas;*) but will this spirit resist the progress of Slavery westward, or must it gradually be lost, as the community in which it now exists becomes familiar with Slavery?"—*Olmsted's Texas.*

Go, ask the toilers of the North,
The tenants of her shops and mills,
The brawny arms that ply the axe,
The horny hands that plough her hills—
Go, ask of these, if, in their midst,
The prestige of a king's decree,
Or paltry bribe, or threat of ill,
Could e'er establish Slavery.

Ask if they thus would ope their doors,
And take the blood-stained Moloch in—
To worship at the Tophet shrine,
And rival Ammon's ancient sin.
No favor for the horrid rite! *
No quarter for so dire a foe!
But, like the tempest in its might,
With one acclaim they answer, "No!"

So, when the hour shall have come
To speak—as come it surely will—
Shall freemen's tongues be basely dumb,
And freemen's pulses cease to thrill?
Shall honest toil be forced to yield
The vantage-ground to lordly knaves?
And thrifty ploughs be turned aside,
Before the sluggish hoes of slaves?

Say, shall the Lone Star's darkened orb,
Flecked with the brightness tears have given,†
Frown darker yet on Freedom's host,
And flout the just decree of Heaven?
Say, shall her brightly-dawning hope ‡
Be quenched in everlasting night,
And chains clank 'mid the sullen gloom,
Where all was justice, love, and light?

No! while the memory of De Kalb
Shall in Germanic bosoms dwell—
While every patriot heart aspires
To be a Korner or a Tell,
Be thrice assured, insatiate ghoul,
Though slaves may basely bow to thee,
Nor coward wight, nor pliant fool,
The Teuton-Texan will be free!

F. A. B. SIMKINS.

* See the late enactment of the Ohio Legislature, making it a penitentiary offence to claim or hold slaves in Ohio.

† "It is but justice to throw the light of truth upon their misery. * * * They were deceived into ruinous bargains with speculators, and thus became poor, haggard, and desperate. * * * The world has hardly record of such suffering—human nature could not endure it."—*Frederick Kapp, Lecture on the Germans in Texas*, 1855.

‡ "But the wretchedness is already *forgotten;* and now, after seven years, I do not know a prettier picture of contented prosperity than we witnessed at Neu-Braunfels."—*Frederick Olmsted, Route through Western Texas.*

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the South, of May 6.

REJECTION OF THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY—A CHANCE FOR A TRUE AMERICAN POLICY.

The rejection by the British Ministry of the amendments proposed to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty by the American Senate, is a surprising event. It is true the London *Post* foreshadowed this result; but, on the other hand, the British Minister in Washington distinctly declared his belief that the Treaty would be accepted by his Government in its altered shape. So authoritative an assurance, in combination with other circumstances, satisfied the Administration that the Central American dispute was adjusted finally and forever. In all probability, the President of the United States is more astonished than any other individual in the country, by the intelligence that the controversy is re-opened, at a farther remove than ever from a satisfactory solution.

It is obvious that some sudden change has come over the spirit of the British Ministry. Lord Napier, with his diplomatic habits, is not the man to hazard an opinion of public import without adequate authority. It is absurd to suppose that he ventured an assurance of the ratification of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, simply on his own responsibility and as a matter of idle conjecture. We may assume, without hesitation, that his original instructions warranted the emphatic declarations in which he has indulged on other occasions besides the Delmonico dinner. If not in an amiable mood, Palmerston was then in no condition to defy this country. His hands were full of the Persian and Chinese difficulties, and he had a refractory Parliament at his back. The Persian war has since closed in the triumph of the British arms, and the Palmerstonian policy in China is supported by the acclamations of the country. The Parliament which worried and baffled him has been superseded by another avowedly in his interest and obsequious to his will; and Lord Palmerston is at full liberty to carry out whatever scheme of ambition or revenge he may conceal in the recesses of his impenetrable bosom. Of an imperious and vindictive temper, he has never forgiven the dismissal of Crampton by the late Administration. Conscious weakness compelled him to endure the humiliation for a season; but he seizes the first occasion to retaliate the indignity. In the pride of irresistible power he hurls back the defiance upon the insolent Democracy of America.

We can conceive of no other explanation of the peremptory rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, after the British Ministry had volunteered assurances of its acceptance. The explanation is in accordance with facts, is sufficient to account for the sudden and entire change of policy on the part of the English Government, and will be accepted as just and satisfactory by all who have watched the progress of the controversy.

A more important inquiry is to ascertain how far the amicable relations of the two countries may be compromised by so abrupt a check to pacific negotiations; and, to determine this question, we must understand whether the objections which the British Ministry urge against our amendments to the Treaty, touch merely the form, or affect the substance of the Convention.

In the original treaty it was stipulated as a condition of the retrocession of the Bay Islands to the Republic of Honduras, that Slavery should not be tolerated in the territory. Unwilling to assent to any such stigma on the character of their constituents, Southern Senators refused to ratify the treaty with this restriction. They repelled the attempt of the British Ministry to impose limits on the expansion of our institutions, as they had before repudiated and discredited the pretension on the part of our own Government. Accordingly this obnoxious clause, with others of less importance, was stricken from the Convention; and it is as thus amended that Lord Palmerston denies it the sanction of the English Cabinet. We are satisfied, not only from *a priori* argument, but by the explicit admissions of the British press—especially of the London *Post*, the Government organ—that the abrogation of the Anti-Slavery stipulation in the treaty with Honduras will be assigned as the pretext for the rejection of the Convention. By this artifice, Lord Palmerston will accomplish two important objects. In the first place, he will impart a gloss of philanthropy to an act of personal resentment; and will so propitiate the support of the British people in any possible conflict with the United States. And, what is of still greater consequence, he will command the sympathy and alliance of the Anti-Slavery party in the Northern States. So strengthened at home and in this country, he thinks to indulge his vindictive hatred of the American Democracy, without the hazard of losing his power or provoking a rupture.

There would be no sense in affecting an apprehension of hostilities because of the rejection of the amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty. The matter will certainly be accommodated; but upon what conditions? That is the important inquiry with us.

President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, and Mr. Dallas, committed a signal blunder in the Central American negotiation. They never struck at the root of the evil. The original Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—a Convention which is palpably repugnant to all the traditions of American policy, in that it involved the United States in an "entangling alliance," and acknowledged a partnership of power with England on this continent—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is the source of all these disputes and complications. It was an egregious error in the beginning, and the folly and mischief of the thing have been visible at every subsequent stage of the negotiation. Fortunately an opportunity is afforded for the repair of the blunder. The rejection of our amendments to the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty re-opens the controversy, and restores each party to its original position. The United States are now absolved from their burdensome obligations by the act of the British Government, and may strike out upon a wiser and bolder policy.

The Administration will not neglect the opportunity. President Buchanan is the very man to seize the advantage, and to conduct the controversy to a satisfactory settlement. It was while he was Secretary of State, that British encroachment in Central America attracted the observation and provoked the resistance of this Government. It was while he represented the country at the Court of St. James, that the dispute raged with the greatest fury. He has read, talked, and written more on the affairs of Central America, than the rest of our statesmen together; and he has always exhibited an enterprising and resolute spirit in opposing the pretensions of Great Britain. It is for him, then, to reverse the weak and mischievous tendencies of the Government, to insist upon the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and to inaugurate a new American policy in the interests of the American continent.

From the New Orleans Daily Creole, of April 30.

PLANS OF ACTION, NOT FOREBODING AND COMPLAINT, NEEDED.

A plan of action and of union among its friends should precede engagement in any important enterprise. This proposition is especially true in its application to those who do nothing, speak of nothing, write of nothing, but the mournful condition of the South, depicting in darkest colors the coming of Northern vandals, led on by a modern Alaric, beneath whose footsteps State rights are to be trampled down, Southern enterprise and manliness to wither away, and the institution of servitude itself to give up the ghost.

It is well enough to watch the signs of the times, and to portray the changing phases of the battle now waged between the friends and insidious enemies of the Constitution. The horoscope of the future may with wisdom be cast, and its pale shadows examined, as it sends far before it the warnings of coming events; for this will enable the prudent and the forethoughtful to take measures of security against imminent danger. But to foresee evil, and go about upon the walls of our citadel, and utter, like the madman during the last siege of Jerusalem, not the cry of "woe to the city! woe to the Temple!" but that equally mournful note, woe to the South! brings only discouragement and division, instead of energy and union for the right against every foe. In all the speculations in regard to the future of the South, there is no plan of action proposed, no groundwork of common union laid down, but intelligent men, uttering the vaticinations of prophetic vision, and professing to be leaders of the future, are like children watching the incoming tide, who, through terror and fascination, stand even in the very eye of peril, making known their perception of danger only by sudden exclamations, as the white caps of each succeeding wave sparkle on a higher surge, and break in spray nearer their feet.

To proclaim the weakness of the South, is no sensible method of organizing her forces for any contest which the future may force upon her. To doubt the integrity of whole sections of the slave States, and to proclaim their defection from the Southern standard, is a singular mode of action to create respect for any organization, civil or political, which contemplates the protection, at all hazards, of constitutional rights. Yet, in the extreme South, this is daily done. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are jealously watched, and their unsoundness openly asserted. Give us plans of action, and do not raise suspicions among our friends, should be the prayer of every true Southern heart. The editor of the *South*, in the very heart of Virginia, laboring for Southern rights, acts somewhat more consistently with the duties of the skillful leader.

"We are glad," he says, in a significant article, "to see Southern papers leading off in the right direction. If, instead of wasting their energies and weakening their influence in a vain and hopeless attempt to extend Slavery into Kansas, Southern people would incline, with their negro labor, toward the tropics, where that labor is profitable, they would add greatly to their power and weight in the Union. It is by the product of the great staple of slave labor that the South holds the rest of the world—including the Northern States of our Union—in bonds of peace and amity. As she augments this product, she increases this dependence. Let her, then, take this labor to regions where it will produce the largest amount of these valuable articles of necessity to the whole world, and she will make her slaves a source of power and wealth."

He evidently regards annexation in this direction as the true policy, and says:

"Nor is there any foundation for the apprehension that the South would lose her importance and due weight in the Confederacy, by the withdrawal of the slaves from her more Northern States, where they are a blight, to more Southern regions, where they are immensely productive. If voluntary emancipation should be effected in Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, those States would still continue to adhere to and sustain their equal rights in the Union; and, in the mean time, other new Southern States would be added, from New Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, or by the division of Texas. This would be practical equilibrization. This would be the natural course of events. But equilibrization is not essential to the safety of the South. Her reliance should be on the constitutional compacts. These will protect her, though she were cut down to one single State. Let her not provoke and invite aggression by a profitless effort to leap the natural barriers which oppose her extension toward the Northwest."

It is plain that it is idle to attempt to control the course of the border Southern States, on the subject of Slavery, which will most certainly be directed by the promptings of self-interest. It is equally idle to expect that any degree of agitation, whose object is simply to embitter the public mind and establish a purely sectional issue, will have any practical benefit, or tend to create any closer union among the population of the slave States themselves. But there is something practical in this suggestion of increasing the products of human industry at the South—of placing ourselves in the position the God of nature designed we should occupy—where we may hold the civilized world in dependence upon ourselves. Events little anticipated, that seem to show the finger of Providence itself as the moving power, are now occurring, which are as sure guides to safety as was the pillar of fire and of cloud to the Israelites, in their journey through the desert to the promised land.

Who that witnesses the new and unprecedented impetus given to manufacturing industry—the development of extraordinary popular favor towards internal improvement, and particularly to the Pacific Railroad—the discovery of mineral treasures not supposed heretofore to exist in the borders of an alluvial country, yet essential to the highest development of human industry—the singular chain of events that points to the future annexation of vast territories almost within the tropics, better calculated in the hands of such a people as the Anglo-Saxon race to become the seat of dominion than any other quarter of the globe—we say, who that witnesses these indications of the times, cannot see the means of greatness, dignity, power, and respect, for the South, that all the agencies of fanaticism or political demagogues cannot resist? The South is not weak. To-day she is stronger than at any period since our Government was formed, and she must continue to grow stronger, unless, fascinated with mere idle abstractions, she neglects to achieve for herself her important mission.

VIRGINIA COLONIZATION—ANOTHER WELCOME FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Herald, of May 9.

Our favorable notice of Mr. Thayer's project of buying lands in our State, and settling them with sober, industrious, and hard-working emigrants from Maine, has elicited from him a letter of thanks, and a further elucidation of his views upon that subject, which will be found in our columns to-day.

We know nothing of Mr. Thayer's ability to carry out his plans, even if all things should work favorably for their success; but as he seems to be a practical man, and what he proposes is within the reach of accomplishment, we are not disposed to treat him as an enthusiast, and turn our faces from him, but rather to encourage him in his undertaking, and give it our hearty support; more especially, when we find him setting to work in good earnest to carry it into effect.

Mr. Thayer's views in regard to our city deserve our consideration; and although we fear they are a little too ardent, we cannot on that account object to them. We know that Norfolk is suffering deplorably from the want of industrial occupations and manufacturing establishments; and the experiment has been tried with success, of applying Northern enterprise and industry in the line of ship-building, here, on the shores of the Elizabeth, and likewise on the Virginia waters of the Chesapeake. We have known something of the hardy sons of Maine before to-day. They have not only built ships on our shores, and floated them away, but they have cut timber on them, dressed and prepared it, and carried it "away down east," and built ships there, and made money by the operation. Such men, permanently located among us, would be invaluable auxiliaries, and no doubt need be entertained that they would enlist the sympathies and good will of our people.

It is a mortifying acknowledgment for us to make, but it is true nevertheless, that the proportion of consumers here is too large for the producers, and, unless something is done to lessen it, the city cannot expect to thrive. This something may possibly come with a revival of trade from internal improvements; but let us not turn a deaf ear to the propositions and promises of Mr. Thayer, utopian as they appear to some of us, but cordially extend to him and his "neighbors" the right hand of fellowship, if they think proper to come and cast in their lots among us.

There are many articles now manufactured at the North, and consumed here, which ought to be manufactured as well as consumed here. They can be manufactured here by Northern labor much more advantageously than the same labor can produce them at the North. Why, then, should not the experiment be made? If those articles can be manufactured in Norfolk, and supplied through our trade to country customers upon as cheap terms as they can be purchased at the North—and of this there is no doubt—why need we fear that the demand for consumption will not fully sustain the capital and labor employed in the manufacture of those articles?

The fact that Mr. Thayer has received strong appeals from Kentucky and Tennessee to draw the "neighbors" to those States, bespeaks a thorough confidence in him and his plans. We can only remark, at present, that the continual drain of men and money heretofore has been from the East to the West; and the sound policy of the Atlantic States dictates the necessity of turning this tide from the East to the South. We propose to recur to the subject again.

From the Columbian (Mo.) Statesman.

STRINGFELLOW DINING WITH LANE!

Dr. Stringfellow, late of the Kansas *Squatter Sovereign*, and brother of the noted Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, recently dined with the notorious Jim Lane! Six months ago or less, this same Stringfellow, as one of the leaders of the Kansas "Border Ruffians," was pursuing Jim Lane with drawn sword and fixed bayonet, and denouncing him in his paper as a black-hearted Abolitionist and traitor. Now, he dines with him! and at Stringfellow's own house, they hold sweet converse together, and strike hands as good "National Democrats!!" Atchison and Stringfellow, and Lane and Pomeroy, sit cosily together on the "Democratic Platform," break bread at the same political table, and lie down in the same bed. Dr. Stringfellow is a candidate for Congress in Kansas, and the other day made a speech in Leavenworth, in which he declared that he was in favor of making Kansas a slave State, but if—*if* what?—if he found it impossible to do so, "he would exert his influence towards making the Territory a *Democratic free State!*" And yet, true Southern men, who have spent their time and money to make Kansas a slave State, and who have been most criminally humbugged by Stringfellow & Co., are expected to hold their peace in view of the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention of January 12th, and the events which have followed. All of these go to show that *Democracy* was the balance-wheel of the whole machinery—was the motive-power which incited these Democratic demagogues to action, and which now, in the further disentanglement of the Kansas web, has betrayed the people. To serve *Democracy*, and not the Pro-Slavery interests of Kansas and the South, was at the bottom of the whole thing.

Democracy, it would seem, is the most universal solvent in nature. It melts Border Ruffians and rank Abolitionists into a common brotherhood, and causes those who, a little while ago, were at daggers' points, to dine together?

From the St. Louis Democrat, of May 5.

THE TRUE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

We have time and again called the attention of our readers to the assaults which were made upon the dignity of white labor, by the ultra Southern journals of the country, and by those newspapers here in St. Louis that copy from their text, and have shown that the logic of their argument was designed not less to restrict its rights and immunities than to degrade and debase its calling. Usually, such prints as the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *South* do not come square out with the proposition that labor in itself is ignoble and discreditable, but satisfy themselves with asserting roundly that the normal condition of society is Slavery, and hence the true position of the workingman is that of the slave. To-day we find, however, some comments upon the recent emancipation triumph in this city, by the Georgia *Constitutionalist*, that manifest no such reserve of expression, but evince, in unmistakable language, a contempt of all white labor that does not confine itself to the higher spheres of industry. Thus, after a long argument against the policy of employing white or skilled labor in the great work of State development, the *Constitutionalist* says:

"The working classes of St. Louis may learn, in time, the hollowness of the professions of the Emancipationists, and find that their enslavement to capital is more crushing and degrading than competition with slave labor—in fact, that when St. Louis is rid of negroes, THEY MUST OCCUPY THEIR PLACES."

This, if we are to attach to it the only meaning of which it is susceptible, means that the white laboring classes, in communities where there are no negroes, *are* slaves; and the proposition, put in such shape, is but the same insulting taunt about "*white slaves*," which the working men of this city resented so signally in the Congressional election of August, a year ago. Indeed, it has been a favorite staple of declamation with the disunion and nullification press for a long time, that all who did not wish to extend African Slavery to the Territories, were only opposed to it because they wished to make slaves of white men there; and, strange to say, this sort of *cant* has found many who seriously believed in it. It requires only a moment's consideration, however, to expose its sophistry. "When St. Louis is rid of negroes, they (the white men) must occupy their places," says the *Constitutionalist*. "When the Territories become free Territories, white men will be slaves in the labor of the fields," say the ultra Pro-Slavery organs. And both chorus it forth, as though they had advanced an incontrovertible truth, proving the divinity of Slavery, and the necessity for its perpetuation and propagandism.

But, did it ever occur to such logicians, that St. Louis is already, to a great extent, rid of Slavery; that all of our most prosperous Territories are free Territories, and that neither here nor there do white men occupy the place of slaves? White men work, toil, labor at all the avocations of life—they dig, spin, plough, ply the hammer, and perform menial offices, but in none of them are they either slaves, *or as slaves*.

Dare any man rise in St. Louis and tell the drayman, the day laborer, the hotel waiter, that he is a slave? Has any journal here the hardihood to assert that white men who perform in St. Louis even the humblest offices of life, are not as honest in their calling, as true to the dignity of manhood, as worthy of respect and esteem, so far as labor goes, as the banker in his counting-house, or the merchant in his wareroom? And the same truth obtains likewise in free States and Territories. Will any follower of Mr. Douglas, in Illinois, say that the farmer who plants his own corn or reaps his own wheat occupies the place of a slave, or will any pliant tool of Mr. Atchison say that the white pioneer in Kansas, who does all the work of his own claim, is but the counterpart of the negro? We fancy that both State and Territory would soon be too warm for such, if they did. We are certain that the people of St. Louis would not extend support to the journal that ventured upon such open and undisguised insult.

The argument, that, in the absence of negro servitude, white men will occupy the places of slaves, is, as we have before said, a fallacy—and a fallacy, for the simple reason that it is not labor that makes Slavery a disgrace to the unfortunate race, but it is the absence of freedom. Labor is all honorable. Labor is the birthright of men as well as the foundation of the social fabric; and where allied to liberty, it is the proudest title to consideration in the land. Those who do well their part in life have no cause for self-reproach, no matter how limited may be their sphere, provided only their calling be honest and their effort faithful. This is the dignity of labor.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES—EMIGRATION OF FREE SETTLERS TO VIRGINIA.

From the London Times, April 22.

The British people, with a great proportion of the numbers, intellect, and worth, of the United States, have had to confess to much despondency lately on the subject of Slavery in the New World. We of this generation have been brought up in the creed of unceasing, undeviating progress, and are apt to feel astonishment and anger, if not depression, if each year does not exhibit some advance on the last. The abolition of negro slavery all over the civilized world has been thought to be merely a question of time. Clarkson and Wilberforce slew the monster among ourselves, and one of the few redeeming acts of the short-lived French Republic was to emancipate the slaves of Martinique and Guadaloupe. For years, the Abolitionists have been at work in the States themselves, preaching, haranguing, and writing, with an enthusiasm which has never failed. Mrs. Stowe's book made the tour of the world in a few months, and there is hardly a speech or language in which that voice of pleading for human rights has not been heard. So we in England, and a great number of those who agree with us in the New World, began to think that the long-expected time, if not at hand, must yet be within the range of vision. With the whole world arrayed in condemnation of the principle of Slavery, surely the slave-owner would be driven from his old position and his traditional arguments. It was thought the natural inferiority of the black race, the convincing argument from final causes—namely, that negroes existed on one side of the Atlantic, and good fields for cotton-planting and cane-growing on the other, the Scriptural reasoning about Lot's bond-servants and Philemon's runaway slave Onesimus, were pretty well given up, and that the Southerners would confine themselves to their one valid argument—that Slavery exists, and that it is next to impossible to get rid of it. But the philanthropists have been too sanguine in their anticipations. Whether from the violence or indiscretion of the Abolitionists, or from the magnitude of the interests connected with Slavery, or from the deep antipathy which the white American feels towards every man of color, a decisive vote of the whole nation has upheld the supremacy of the slave-owners, and confirmed their proceedings in the Far West. Contemporaneously with this great political judgment, we have had the principle of Slavery asserted as essentially and universally true by more than one Southern organ, and now a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States proclaims that by the Constitution no man of color can have the rights of citizenship. As far, then, as the politician and legislator can effect it, the cause of the negro has retrograded within the last few years. Never was there a time when the public opinion of the American People, deliberately expressed, had more completely condemned the African race to servitude, and declared the enforcing of labor to be a legitimate means of bringing into cultivation their great Continent.

But great natural laws make themselves felt through all the turmoil of political strife, and in spite of all the resolutions of national prejudice. The Americans have said that all men are free and equal—meaning thereby, that liberty of action and equality of rights, though not of conditions, were a necessity of a properly-constituted society. This great principle seems destined to assert itself against any legislative enactments and any judicial decisions which may seem to controvert it. Americans decide that Slavery may be introduced into any part of their country—a law stronger than themselves proclaims that Slavery shall, in spite of temporary successes, recede before the advancing tide of Freedom. Slavery treads out the compromise line, and declares that it will range anywhere from the Mexican Gulf to the British frontier. Nature, working quietly, but irresistibly, proves that Slavery is essentially weak, and not only has no power to conquer what it covets, but is even incapable of holding its own. At this very time, when Southerners are all-powerful in the Cabinet and in Congress, we learn that the State of Virginia, "the Old Dominion," the land of aristocratic slave-owning gentlemen, is threatened with an invasion of free settlers.

The case is as follows: Virginia, and particularly its eastern districts, have been under cultivation now for nearly three hundred years. The culture of tobacco, which exhausts the land, has been carried on by means of slave labor. The process became a losing one in many places as soon as steamboats and railways opened richer and newer regions to the planter. Consequently, the enterprise of Virginia of late years has been directed to the pursuit of breeding slaves for Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and the other cotton-growing States. Whole tracts have gone out of cultivation. Population has increased slowly, while the Union has been rapidly advancing in the path of greatness. Virginia sent twenty-eight members to Congress in 1830; she sends only thirteen now. Her ancient families are getting poor. We are told that "Debt! debt! Taxes taxes!" represent her present condition. Newspapers dilate on the wasting away of "the Old Dominion," its worn-out soil, overgrown fields, sedge patches, briar patches, stationary population, and waning influence. Whole districts have in fact returned to a state of nature. In these circumstances, it is not unnatural that free enterprise should be directed to the old State. Why should the sturdy settler go 1,500 miles inland, when on the shores of the Atlantic there are thousands of square miles which wait for his axe and plough? Already a considerable number of Yankees and New Yorkers have gone South, and now there seems to be a scheme for repopulating the State by an organized immigration. A Mr. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, has founded the "North American Homestead Company." The shareholders are to double their money by "the friendly invasion of 'the Old Dominion' by a renovating army of free white labor." A letter from this gentleman, though ultra-American in style, is sensible enough. Land in the exhausted counties can be had for from $3 to $5 the acre. This, by planting white colonies on it, can be made valuable, and the proximity of the settlement to the more populous parts of the Union will insure a fair supply of farmers. "Kentucky and Maryland," says Mr. Thayer, "are already looking with envy on the sublime destiny of Virginia, and are inviting the same invigorating agency of free labor to their own borders." "Millions of acres of Virginia land," we are told, "owned by the merchants and brokers of New York and Philadelphia, will be made available, at a profit to the present owners, who have heretofore despaired of selling it at any price."

We are bound to say, however, that "the old Dominion" is not unanimous in welcoming the "invasion." The ultra-Slavery press of the State is particularly warlike. "This enterprise," says a Richmond paper, "is a piratical expedition against the peace, security, and welfare, of the Commonwealth." "It is a crusade against Slavery—a propagation of Black Republicanism." If the settlement be permitted, Slavery will soon be thrown on its defence, instead of being a triumphant and aggressive power. Therefore, "duty, to ourselves and also to our sister States of the South, demands that these Yankee immigrants under Eli Thayer be repulsed from the soil of Virginia. No nice technicality of legal form can fetter a people in protecting their essential interests." These expressions show pretty plainly the feeling of a section with regard to the intended enterprise. But we attach little importance to such menaces. The settlers will, of course, be only exercising an undeniable right in buying a piece of ground and planting it, and the advantage to all concerned will be too plain for any act of violence to be tolerated. We may therefore trust to see free labor advance by its own inherent energies into regions where Slavery has had its day and failed. The principle has now been definitely adopted, that every part of the Republic shall be opened either to the one or the other, according as the majority may determine. If the Free-Soilers take their opponents at their word, we have little doubt of the result. As New York made itself free of Slavery within the memory of men still living, and New Jersey within the last few years, so we trust the North will gradually push its principles, in company with the progress of its hardy and adventurous sons.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE IN OHIO.

A decision of some importance has been made by the Supreme Court of Ohio, composed of Hon. T. W. Bartley, J. R. Swan, J. Brinkerhoff, O. Bowen, and J. Scott, Justices.

The case was that of John Anderson *vs.* Henry Poindexter and others. Poindexter, held as a slave in Kentucky, executed, together with his co-defendants as sureties, to the plaintiff, Anderson, who claimed a legal right to hold him, the promissory note sued on in the Common Pleas of Clermont county, in this State, in consideration of which note and others the plaintiff agreed to and did release Poindexter from the slavery in which he was held, and promising to give him his free papers, or deed of emancipation, so soon as this note and other notes given at the same time and for the same consideration should be fully paid. Before the giving of these notes, Poindexter, with the knowledge and consent, and sometimes by the direction of Anderson, had, in several instances, come into the State of Ohio, and, after remaining a short time in doing the errands on which he was sent, had voluntarily, but probably in ignorance of his rights, returned into Kentucky, and resumed his residence with Anderson. After the giving of the notes, Poindexter labored awhile for Anderson for wages, and then took up his residence in Ohio.

The case of the Common Pleas was submitted to the court for trial, and a judgment was rendered for the defendants. The plaintiff then appealed to the District Court, which also gave judgment for the defendants. And, to reverse that judgment, petition in error is prosecuted to the Supreme Court.

Judge Bowen delivered the opinion of the court, holding—

1. That neither Ohio nor Kentucky can demand an abrogation of the Constitution and municipal laws of the other, as a matter of comity; and if a person claimed as a slave in Kentucky comes into Ohio by the direction or consent of his owner, even for a temporary business purpose, the Constitution and laws of Ohio operate on the condition of such person, and effect his immediate emancipation.

2. When a person, held in slavery by the municipal law of the State in which he lives, once becomes free by virtue of the laws of another country or State, into which he goes by the consent of his owner, it is not in the power of the latter ever to reduce him again to his former condition of servitude, under any law which this court can recognise as valid.

3. By laws of Kentucky, a person who is held and treated as a slave has no capacity to make any contract whatever; and promissory notes given to his master, by himself and sureties for him, in the purchase of his freedom, are illegal and void, as to both principal and sureties.

Chief Justice Bartley, dissenting from some of the views expressed in the opinion of the majority of the Court, as to one of the grounds of the decision, based his conclusions in the case upon the following points:

1. That although the removal of a negro slave from Kentucky into Ohio, for the purpose of residence or change of domicil, has the effect to emancipate the slave, yet, by the comity of nations, and the still higher obligations resting on the people of the several States of the American Union, in the free commercial and social intercourse with each other authorized by the Constitution of the United States, a negro held as a slave in Kentucky does not become free by simply passing through Ohio on a journey with or by permission of his master, or, as in this case, by being sent on an errand into Ohio, and returning immediately into Kentucky; and this comity between States and nations cannot be construed to infringe the fundamental and local law of domicil of either State.

2d. That the contract in this case being, like every other contract, governed by the *lex loci*, and having been made in Kentucky, where, by the local law, as expounded by the courts of that State, a slave does not become free by a simple sojourn *in itinere* in a free State, could not have been without consideration, on the ground that Poindexter was free at the time he gave the note.

On the other points—to wit, that Poindexter, under the laws of Kentucky, being a slave, had no legal capacity to make a contract with his master; and, 2d, that the mere executory promise of Anderson to set Poindexter free at a future period, being wholly void by the laws of Kentucky, was not a legal and valuable consideration for the notes—the Chief Justice concurred with the majority of the court in the judgment for the defendants.

Judge Brinkerhoff concurred in the judgment of the court, but deemed the case of sufficient importance to justify him in giving a separate and somewhat elaborate opinion.

FRANK BLAIR'S BROTHER ON THE STUMP FOR EMANCIPATION.

Hon. Frank Blair, of St. Louis, has a brother, James G. Blair, residing in Lewis county, Mo., who, like "Frank," is in favor of ridding his State of the curse of Slavery. The National Democracy of Clark county held a meeting at the county seat, Waterloo, a few days ago, and James G. Blair was called upon to address them, which he did.

He "declared his opposition to the agitation of the Slavery question, but at the same time admitted that he looked forward *with delight to the coming of the time when Slavery would be blotted out in Missouri.* Mr. Blair said that, while he endorsed the principle of non-intervention, he felt that he had a right to entertain a private opinion with regard to the subject of Slavery."

He gave his private opinion on the subject at considerable length, and in bold, manly language, against the continuance of Slavery in that State. He said:

"Not far distant in the future, I can behold the extinction of negro Slavery in Missouri; and in the morning of that day, the fresh footprints of the departing slave will be blotted out by the advancing steps of thousands of white freemen, who will come to people your rich lands, quicken your energies, develop your natural resources, increase the value of your farms, build up your cities and towns, spread wide your commerce, extend your already-commenced railroads, erect your iron and other manufacturing establishments, and make yours the brightest, the proudest, and most prosperous star that glitters in that national constellation which gives light, and life, and hope, to the world! Let Missouri but keep the future in view, and she must become the great interior agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing State of the Union.

"Yours is the white man's State; and socially, politically, or any other way, the negro question cannot control its destinies. Further South, the slave may be of service to the people; but in your State he is a curse, both to those who hold him and to every man who does not hold him to service. He does not belong to the fixtures of your State, and it will be the brightest day in your history when he is emancipated, or removed from your soil. Missouri possesses elements of greatness not excelled (if equalled) by any State of the thirty-one, and is destined to be the finest State in the Confederacy. The exodus of Slavery from among you will date the period when Missouri will step to the head of the sisterhood of the Union!"

It may not be improper to say that the neighbors of Mr. Blair are talking of running him for Congress, to fill the seat made vacant by the election of Green to the United States Senate. Would it not be glorious to see the two noble Blairs in Congress from Missouri!

IT CUTS TWO WAYS.—The *Journal of Commerce* contends that all the aggressions of Slavery are owing to the assaults that Abolitionists have made on that institution!

The same reasoning makes the *Journal of Commerce* itself responsible for the growth of Abolitionism. That journal has spent twenty years of its life in putting down Abolitionists. Suppose they practice what they preach—let the Abolitionists alone, and see if they won't die out.—*Peter Smith.*

CAPITAL ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The *Boston Traveller* says, it is estimated that the whole amount expended in the business of exploring and working the copper mines on Lake Superior, up to Jan. 1, 1857, was about $8,000,000. The present value of the best mining establishment in the region is set down at $5,000,000; and the whole amount of copper produced up to January 1 is estimated at $5,178,100. Balance in favor of the mines, $2,673,100; but if the more unsuccessful establishments be estimated at one-fourth of their cost, and this estimate added, the balance will be more than doubled.

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